

# Lord Killanin rules out change of site for Olympics

here is no question of the Olympic Games being moved from Moscow next summer, Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, said in Dublin. In Washington, resident Carter said America would boycott the games if Soviet troops did not withdraw from Afghanistan within a month.

## Moscow not in breach of games agreement

By John Hennessey  
of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) took a firm stand over the weekend in the face of the Moscow games asserting that "there is no question of their being moved to another venue".

In an interview in Dublin he said: "This is a time for heads and quiet voices", added, however, that it was so the time for dispelling any ambiguity about the Moscow games. The games had been awarded Moscow in 1974, he explained, and there was a binding agreement which would prevent the CIO from withdrawing the games from Moscow unless the Russians were in breach of agreement. They were not.

"This does not mean that I or the IOC are condoning the legal action taken by the st country, but if we started make political judgments it would be the end of the games in any sport that behaved similarly, he said.

But were not the Russians the games for political propaganda? Lord Killanin said he had been unable to tell any difference between activities of the Moscow organizing committee and those of the cities that had preceded them down the years, all of whom had always been anxious to present themselves at their best.

As far as the Olympic agreement was concerned, Moscow had observed both its word and spirit, he said. No political propaganda, or commercial propaganda for that matter, is used in the Olympic games, but of course "we do not control what happens outside".

I suggested that political leaders of all shades both in Britain and the United States might be indulging in political stunting as a means of getting a message across to the world, he said. "I don't know what is in the minds of President Carter or Mrs Thatcher", he replied, "but it would appear that they have not consulted the Olympic authorities in their respective countries, otherwise they would realize the impossibility what they were asking".

Some of the rasher statements by some politicians on election platforms could do more damage, he suggested.

## US athletes would observe boycott, Mr Carter says

By David Cross  
Washington, Jan 20

President Carter announced yesterday that he is giving the United States Olympic Committee today. Although the Administration has no legal powers to impose a boycott, it believes that the Olympic Committee and American athletes will heed its appeal.

Mr Carter added: "I would personally favour the establishment of a permanent Olympic site for both the summer and winter games". The most appropriate site for the summer Olympics would be Greece, where the first games were held, he believed.

## Naval concern at safety of roll on, roll off ships

Maritime experts are worried about the safety of roll on, roll off freight ships, with their open garage decks unbroken by vertical divisions. The fear is that if a sea enters the deck there are no water-tight divisions to contain the water and to prevent the ship from capsizing, as has happened on several occasions. There are over 2,000 such vessels in service, many sailing round the British coasts. Page 2

### CBI call for action to create new jobs

The Confederation of British Industry says action must be taken to create at least 2,500,000 new jobs in the next decade to bring unemployment down to about one million. In a discussion document to be used today, the CBI says labour is used inefficiently.

### Terror toll in Spain

In a weekend that has seen Spain's worst civilian casualties in political violence since last summer's Basque bombings in Madrid, five people have died. Page 4

### Bird deaths query

Mr David Alton, Liberal MP for Liverpool, Edge Hill, is to table a question in the Commons on the way industries' discharging effluents can get the protection of water authorities. The query comes after an unprecedented "incident" in which 2,500 birds were found dead in the Mersey estuary. Page 4

## losed shop protest upheld

report by the European Commission of Human Rights is believed to uphold the dismissal of three British Rail employees from the European Convention on Human Rights. The three men on Human Rights also implies that the Convention also implies they do not join a union. Ministers are asked that the Employment Bill will affect future cases. Page 2

'Times' correspondent, riding shotgun with Soviet Army, earns looks of hatred from Afghans

## Russian troops die as tribesmen ambush convoy in Hindu Kush

From Robert Fisk  
Carikar, Afghanistan, Jan 20

Major Yuri of the Soviet army, commanding Russian transport convoy number 58 from Tashkent to Kabul, stood on the icy road just north of Carikar and stared intently at a snow-covered orchard.

"There are shooting from there", he said, and he gave me the kind of penetrating glance that soldiers adopt when they mean business.

I had just expressed the opinion that I had never in my life seen a more peaceful landscape when there were three sharp reports from the direction of the orchard: the sound of bullets cracking through the air sent the Rus-

sian troops round me leaping into the cabs of their lorries for their rifles. Some of us tumbled into a snowbank beside the convoy as a curl of blue smoke rose out of the orchard.

Major Yuri, a 30-year-old regular with 13 years of soldiering behind him, a home in Kazakhstan and a wife and daughter whom he was anxious to see within three days, unslung his Kalashnikov rifle.

We knew that another Soviet convoy had been ambushed down the road in front of us and our own 146 trucks were now strung out along the mountain highway with an innocent vulnerability that began to communicate itself to the Soviet

troops round me. The major motioned to me. "Watch this, Robert", he said, and pulled from his belt a long tube containing a Very light. We stood together in the snowfield, the glush way above our knees, as he rugged at a cord that hung beneath our leading lorry.

There was a small explosion, a powerful smell of cordite and a smoke trail that soared high up into the sky. It was matched by the dozen or so Russian soldiers beside us, each of whom knew that our convoy had painfully exposed to us for a few seconds.

The smoke trail had passed at 1,000ft in height when it burst into a shower of stars and within 50 seconds a Soviet

Air Force MiG jet fighter swept over us at low level, dropping its wings. A minute later, a tracked armoured personnel carrier, with two of its crew leaning from their hatches, thrashed down the road and slithered to a halt beside our leading lorry.

The radio-telephone began to crackle and Major Yuri lifted the receiver. He listened, then held up four fingers towards us. "They have killed four Russians in the convoy ahead", he said. He showed no emotion, although he lowered his eyes for a few seconds.

We moved gingerly off towards Kabul 15 minutes later. There was little evidence of the ambushed convoy in front save

for the feed of a dead man being hurriedly pushed into a Soviet Army van near Carikar and a great swathe of crimson and pink slush that spread for several yards down one side of the road. The highway grew more icy at sundown but we drove on at an ever increasing speed.

For more than 100 miles, I had travelled with the Red Army down through the foothills of the Hindu Kush mountains, an extraordinary five-hour journey in the front cab of army trucks, sitting next to Soviet troops who spoke freely to me, shared their rations with me and—for one amazing half hour—armed me with an automatic rifle so that I could

defend myself if the convoy was attacked.

At times villagers and peasants lined the roadside to watch us pass. It was eerie to sit with a rifle on my lap next to Russian troops and to watch those Afghan people—most of them in turbans, long shawls and rubber shoes—staring at us with contempt.

One man in a blue coat stood on the tailboard of an old lorry and watched me with narrow eyes. He shouted something that was lost in the roar of our convoy. It was the nearest I have ever seen to a look of total hatred.

Major Yuri seemed unperturbed. "I do not think they

Continued on page 5, col 3

## Downing St talks on steel strike today

By Our Labour Editor

The Prime Minister is to meet leaders of the two main striking steel unions this morning, but neither side expects much progress towards a settlement of the dispute to come out of the Downing Street talks.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher will remeet the view of the British Steel Corporation, one of 151 national committees, had said it would not be able to go to Moscow, but that decision dated from October 21, long before the present crisis blew up.

"Either directly, or through usual channels, I have been in touch with all the international federations and national committees", he said, "and there is universal condemnation of the attempts being made to use the Games as a political football".

I pointed out that according to some reports, the United States National Olympic Committee had said that if there were a Government order for a ban, it would be observed. Lord Killanin doubted if that was a correct statement of the American position.

He told a strike rally in Wolverhampton, West Midlands, that the Prime Minister was "a little naive" in industrial matters, to say the least.

A Downing Street spokesman reacted with some asperity, saying that she was "incredibly well briefed and personally well researched" on the steel industry.

Mrs Thatcher regards the meeting as an opportunity to re-unionise at first hand, an opportunity sought, in fact, by the ISTC, and for her to spell out again the message

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Mr Ray Walker with his mural in Spitalfields, London. Arts Council aid, page 4.

## Survey finds most trade unionists favour curbs on union powers

By Our Labour Editor

Trade union leaders organizing opposition to the Government's proposed law reforms may and their campaign undercut by their own members. This is clear from a survey emerging from a special poll of attitudes to the unions carried out for The Times by Opinion Research and Communications (full report, page 12).

The poll, result, published today on the eve of a special TUC conference to coordinate hostility to Mr James Prior's Employment Bill, now going through Parliament, shows that 61 per cent of trade union members actually favour the legislation to reduce the power of their unions.

Strong support also emerges for the Government's specific proposals on the closed shop, secret ballots and secondary picketing, and there is also a clear majority among trade unionists for Mrs Thatcher's declared intention to tighten the law further in the wake of the Law Lords' decision in the case of Express Newspapers v. McShane, which legitimised sympathetic "blacking" in industrial disputes.

The only consolation for TUC leaders is the disclosure that 50 per cent of active trade unionists believe it is right for the unions to fight the forthcoming legislation rather than accept any reduction in their powers. The fight against the Health and Safety at Work Act started

with the activists, and eventually involved the whole labour movement.

ORC first asked a representative national quota of 1,039 electors whether they thought the unions had too much power and showed too little responsibility. Not surprisingly, 83 per cent of non-trade union workers felt this was true, but 63 per cent of trade union members agreed with the proposition.

On the principle of the closed shop, 29 per cent of trade union members say it is a bad thing and should be abolished (21 per cent in the case of activists) while 53 per cent say it should only be allowed where the great majority of members vote for having it (50 per cent among activists). The latter position more closely resembles that of the Government.

Opinion is much more strongly expressed on the issue of picketing. Although ORC made its opinion survey before the striking steel workers began their campaign of flying pickets, the poll found that three-quarters of all adults support the Government's intention to change the law relating to picketing, and 67 per cent of trade unionists agree.

A remarkable 66 per cent of activists take the same view.

Told that the new law will make it illegal for strikers to put pickets anywhere except outside their own place of work, 56 per cent of all adults agreed with the idea; 75 per cent of trade unionists also support it, and the figure for activists is 70 per cent.

The survey found very strong public support for secret ballots before strikes and for the election of trade union leaders and officials.

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## HOME NEWS

## Roll on, roll off freight ships with open garage decks potential death traps, naval men consider

By Michael Bady

Shipping Correspondent

There is widespread concern among maritime experts over the safety of one of the world's fastest growing ship types, the roll on, roll off ferry, about 2,000 of which are in service, many around British coasts.

Concern centres on the huge, unobstructed garage deck characteristic of those ships and the danger that, as has happened a number of times, sea water entering the deck by collision or other cause will rush about in a gale and make the vessel capsize and nose dive, possibly too quickly for people on board to escape.

It should be emphasized that the fear attaches primarily to that type of freight ship; drive-on passenger ferries, like those operating across the Channel, are subject to more stringent rules.

But that leaves many ships operating with a lack of vertical subdivisions and a low freeboard (the distance between the water line and the lowest water-tight deck), thus, in the view of many experts, contravening the rules of sound ship design. A committee of the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Committee (Imco), the United Nations maritime arm, is studying the matter with a view to formulating new rules.

The issue is as sensitive that neither of the two main responsible bodies in Britain, the Department of Trade or Lloyd's Register of Shipping, was prepared to discuss it with *The Times*.

That may not be only for fear of alarming people, but also because the issue appears to have become politicized at Imco by the Soviet Union and her allies, who are calling for such extensive deck subdivisions that in the view of Western experts

the ships would be unable to operate safely. The reason for the Soviet attitude, it is suggested, is the high strategic value of Western Europe's ships of that type (possibly half the world fleet) in the event of war, they are the most readily convertible to military use.

Research by the Imco committee has shown that the total number of losses of undivided ships is proportionately twice as great as of divided ships such as tankers, bulk carriers and passenger vessels.

Safety and stability in passenger ships are achieved by several means, including extensive subdivision below the freeboard deck, so that water entering through a hole would not flood the lower part of the ship, and a high freeboard, ensuring a good distance between the water level and the deck below which the ship is considered unsinkable.

Many roll on, roll off ships have no internal subdivision, and the freeboard is only a few inches. That, combined with the "free surface effect" of the garage deck, makes them, according to one naval architect, "potential death traps".

Others believe this type of ship, most of which are modern, high-technology vessels, to be fundamentally sound, requiring only minor modifications and special care by crews to maintain buoyancy and stability in case of accident.

Two recent cases were the *Seaspeed Dora*, a Greek-owned vessel that sank suddenly at Jeddah in June, 1977, and the *Hero*, jointly-owned by the Ellerman Line, of Britain, and the Danish DFDS, which sank in the North Sea in November, 1977.

Commenting afterwards on the loss of the *Seaspeed Dora*, Captain M. Maris, the owners' United Kingdom agent and

Sealink's architect's department said: "We have been increasing the freeboard and are happy with the safety of our 'ro-ro' ships. But we must be aware all the time of further small ways of making them safer still."

France, after suffering a number of "ro-ro" accidents, has joined the Eastern block in Imco in calling for radical subdivisions, including the garage decks. R. W. Lenz, the secretary of the special committee, says it will be some time before conclusions are reached.

He attributes the present difference in attitude to technical rather than strategic opinion.

## Dispute threatens unity of Civil Service unions

By David Felton

Labour Reporter

A dispute is developing that threatens to cause a split among the eight civil service unions over an attempt by the three largest to take control of negotiations on conditions of work.

Pay negotiations under a plan proposed by the Society of Civil and Public Servants (SCPS), the Civil and Public Servants' Association (CPSA) and the Institution of Professional Civil Servants (IPCS) would remain in the hands of individual unions.

But other matters, such as negotiations on holiday and sick pay, and implementation of certain pay awards, would come under the three big unions, which together have two thirds of the total union membership in the Civil Service.

The smaller unions fear that the "gang of three" as it was described by one official, will be able to dictate to them and to lead them in political directions to which they are opposed.

At present there is a negotiating body which comprises general secretaries and sometimes one other senior official from each union and which meets each week under the auspices of the staff side of the Civil Service Whitley Council.

An official of one of the smaller unions said yesterday of the "big three unions" move: "We do not like the idea, and what we are trying to do is modify it in some way so that a union would be represented on any negotiations which affected its members".

It is understood that the bigger unions have offered such a compromise, but it is diffi-

cult to see how it would work in practice, because negotiations for the whole Civil Service will affect every union.

The three main unions have a combined membership of about 400,000, while the five smaller unions have some 150,000, including the 21,000 in the Prison Officers Association.

Another fear of the smaller unions is that if they appeared to have been stripped of their negotiating powers, it would be more difficult for them to gain autonomy.

The unions leading the move are the SCPS and the CPSA. Those leaderships in recent years have become increasingly militant. This dispute centres on the pay negotiations, last spring, that ended in industrial action.

Some of the bigger unions, particularly the SCPS, feel that their efforts were baulked by the small unions.

The IPCS, which traditionally has been less militant than the other two big unions, was initially reluctant to join the threesome, but now appears to have decided that it cannot afford to stay out.

Although the plan has created bitterness between the unions, there is unlikely to be any disagreement on the pay negotiations, due to start shortly against the background of the Government's determination to cut certain public sector pay rates to about 14 per cent.

The unions are expecting investigations by the Civil Service Pay Research Unit, which measures the level of increases needed to keep pace with similar jobs in the private sector, to show that the Civil Service unions are entitled to average increases of between 17 and 18 per cent.

## Estimated phone bills to beat strike

By Paul Rouse

Labour Editor

The Post Office Corporation is to introduce a new method of sending out estimated telephone bills to avert a repetition of the effects of the financially crippling strike by computer operators last year.

The proposal caused a dispute within the corporation's data processing service, with the management threatening to suspend members of the Society of Civil and Public Services for refusing to write the computer programmes because they would minimize the impact of any future industrial action.

Discussions open today between the SCPS and the management, designed to endorse a formula for introducing the scheme acceptable to both sides. The union complained that the corporation had broken procedure by not consulting on the change.

The five-month strike by computer staff at the Leeds and Harmondsworth Told (Telephone On-Line Date) centres between April and August last year in pursuit of a pay claim held up dispatch of bills amounting to an estimated £1,000,000.

The corporation had to borrow huge sums, and the unions say the strike cost £80m in lost revenue and interest charges.

It was to forestall a recurrence of that financial crisis that the Post Office management decided to introduce an emergency procedure for sending out estimated bills to millions of consumers in the event of a similar strike or industrial action by workers outside the main centres, which had the same effect.

But when the plan was put to staff at Docus House, the data processing service offices in London, the handful of SCPS computer staff involved refused to write the programmes on the grounds that there had been no consultation.

Over the past few days joint talks between union and management have produced a draft formula that should allow introduction of the new scheme.

Mr Terry Deegan, SCPS Post Office group secretary, said last night: "We regret that management attempted to introduce this change without consultation, but now that they have agreed to observe the proper procedure we shall give it high priority because we recognize the need for an emergency bill of procedure."

But Mr Biffen, interviewed on *The World* this weekend, said there had to be a balance between direct and indirect taxation and excise duties. He pointed out that taxes on tobacco, alcohol and petrol had not increased anything like as much

as other indirect taxation, namely value-added tax.

Ministers involved in the Government's latest public expenditure cuts exercise have been told that their proposals must be completed within the next fortnight so that a decision can be taken by the Cabinet.

Treasury ministers have been holding almost daily talks with their colleagues in departments most expected to cut their programmes, with the aim of meeting the target figure of £1,000m for the financial year 1980-81.

The Department of Health and Social Security is undoubtedly the most hard-pressed department as a source for cuts, having been asked to find at least half of the total savings. Areas being examined include removing the automatic link with inflation from social security benefits.

On top of these cuts there came warnings yesterday that would set the scene for the Chancellor's taxation and borrowing policies, he told a meeting in London of the Conservative Political Centre.

"Hard experience tells us there are limits to the levels of taxation that can be levied in a Western democracy," he said. "The resentment and anger of a taxpayers' revolt is never far absent—let us take the example of California will testify."

Thus we must have realistic levels of public spending that will not undermine the longer-term strategy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce rates of direct taxation."

## Bill will widen access to art works

By Frances Gibb

Painting, sculpture and furniture, valued at millions of pounds, may be brought out of private homes and storage and loan to museums throughout the country as a result of a government amendment to the National Heritage Bill.

Local authority and university museums, public libraries and record offices will be able to take on loan works of art from private individuals, or one another, because the Government has agreed to indemnify the owners against loss or damage.

Until now, most national museums and galleries have enjoyed the privilege of a government indemnity and local authority museums have themselves had to bear the crippling insurance costs of such loans.

In practice that has meant that most loans have been refused, as local authorities increasingly could not meet the high insurance costs.

The fair regional museums, such as Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham, and the

university museums of Oxford and Cambridge, would now be able to borrow art works from individuals and other bodies without the penal burden of inflationary insurance.

He added that the cost to the taxpayer would be practically nothing. Over the past decade some 27% of works have been indemnified by the Government at national galleries, while average claims have amounted to less than £2,000 a year.

The Government does not yet know the indemnity premium, but it is likely to be high, given the nature of the indemnity.

Mr Hugh Major, secretary of the National Heritage Council, the conservation group that has been pressurised for some years for a widening of the indemnity scheme, predicted a "renaissance" in lending and borrowing of art treasures. "The Minister for the Arts, Mr Sir John Stevas, has taken the most important enlightened step to help conserve works of art in this country", he said.

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HOME NEWS

## Scottish groups out to kill Bill that extends police powers

From Ronald Faux

Edinburgh  
The Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill, which begins its committee stage in Parliament at the end of this month, has already caused a predictable stir of discontent from civil liberties groups because of the extra powers it would give to police.

If the Bill is approved, Scottish police will have the right to stop and search anyone they have reasonable grounds to suspect of carrying an offensive weapon in public.

Police would be able to detain any suspect for up to six hours using "reasonable force" if necessary, and to require a suspect or potential witness to remain in police presence long enough to enable the police to make reasonable checks.

The Scottish Council for Civil Liberties said the extended police powers created a new concept of detention short of arrest. Given the existing powers of the police, the council believed that the new proposals were unnecessary.

They would lessen rather than strengthen the control of the police and invite abuse because of the absence of any external controls. They would contribute nothing to the greater prevention or detection of crimes and offences.

Many of the more thoughtful police officers, the council said, considered the proposed powers unnecessary and likely to lead to poorer police-public relationships.

Many of the proposed changes

in court procedure and the rules of evidence were seen by the council as direct attacks on the rights of suspects.

An accused person appearing on a serious charge would have to submit to a pretrial examination at which he could be questioned about his defence. The exercise of his right to silence could be commented on at subsequent court proceedings.

The Campaign to Stop the Scottish Criminal Justice Bill argues that existing police powers are wider than is commonly believed and already strong enough. The example of the drugs laws already showed they would not deter law breakers.

The rights of citizens, the campaign declares, should not be sacrificed in the name only of increased police efficiency.

What has helped to bring about a demand for stronger controls in Scotland are the recent vicious assaults on miners. The murder rate in Glasgow is almost double that of other cities of the same size.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, describes the Bill as the most radical, desirable and comprehensive reform of Scottish law for many years. He pointed out that the powers to search would be less than those given to airport security officers.

To suggest that this amounts to destruction of civil liberties is like suggesting that the fire brigades are destroying our freedom if they enter a burning house without the permission of the owner, he said.

Guy Liddell, the professional who held together a band of gifted amateurs

## 'Founding father' of MI5 had a democratic attitude

By Stewart Tendler

Mr Guy Liddell belonged to the type of civil servant whose entry in Who's Who was, and still is, terse to the point of being opaque. He is described as "Civil Assistant, War Office" and there is little to show he was among the "founding fathers" of MI5, retiring as deputy director.

It was perhaps a fitting job for the descendant of Alice Liddell, the model for Alice in Wonderland. Scion of an aristocratic Northumberland family, Mr Liddell was the son of a comptroller to the household of one of Queen Victoria's

leagues and he was "a rather tangential man. He was not a good organizer or one who followed through his ideas, but he had a very fruitful mind."

As war approached in 1939 he was responsible for reorganizing the communications department of the Foreign Office

after a Russian defector revealed "serious leaks" which were traced to a former Army officer.

He had also worked during the 1930s in building up contacts with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the FBI in the United States. Mr J. Edgar Hoover, the director of the FBI, presented him with a large cigarette lighter in token of their work together.

It has been claimed that Mr Liddell delayed the American response to warnings of Pearl Harbour by passing the information through Hoover rather than more immediate routes to the White House. Those who believe this point out that the FBI was the right channel and the Admiralty also passed on a warning.

As MI5 was enlarged under wartime conditions Mr Liddell is credited with holding together the disparate collection of gifted amateurs drafted in from the universities. He offered an "unbureaucratic, democratic" attitude which appealed to the dons and earned him the nickname of "Darling Guy" among subordinates.

His theory of office politics was that the more important the decision the lower the level at which it should be taken, since the men on the ground knew the situation best.

By 1945, Mr Liddell was one of the two key figures in MI5 below the director. As head of B Division he had been in charge of the operation to turn Axis spies against their masters. Separated from his wife, a member of the Baring family, in the 1930s (not 1943, as suggested by Mr Goronwy Rees) he was among the group of intelligence men who mixed socially during the war years in a circle



Guy Liddell, art collector and a good cellist.

that included Philby, (Prof) Blunt and others.

Mr Liddell's friends strongly

dispute Mr Rees's suggestion

that he was a friend of Burgess, and quote his strong disapprobation.

When Professor Blunt tried

to get Burgess recruited into

MI5 Mr Liddell took advice and

MI5, where they are now stored.

## More hostels to stay open all day

The Youth Hostels Association is aiming to have more hostels open seven days a week and more open all day. Mrs Jean Corlett, the association's Lakeland regional chairman, told hostellers at the weekend.

Speaking in Kendal at the annual meeting of the region, the biggest in England and Wales, Mrs Corlett said: "It is not realistic for some hostels to be open seven days, but some key hostels in London, York and other places could remain open every day".

In this, the jubilee year of the association, Mrs Corlett said, they intended to simplify the grading of hostels to leave only three: special, standard and simple. They would also be preparing in the next decade for computerized bookings.

At the same time warden could expect progress towards better accommodation and remuneration, and towards a five-day week. More hostels, however, were unlikely.

"Some small, uneconomic hostels will be closed. Also, when fire escape provisions come, others are likely to close also because they will not be able to meet the financial requirements."

"But there will be an increase in special hostels and more refined simple ones, with more provision for self-catering and family accommodation."

## Man on double murder charge dies in prison

A man awaiting trial on a double murder charge died at Brixton prison, London, yesterday. The Home Office said the coroner and next of kin had been told about the death of Rick Zladislaw Czybowski, aged 19.

He had been committed in custody on charges of murdering Virginia Bateman, aged 24, a hairdresser, whose body was found in Richmond Park in August, and Belinda Best-White, aged 27, whose body was on waste ground near her home in Canbury Park Road, Kingston, Surrey, on September 1.

Last night the Home Office refused to release details of how the prisoner died.

## 'Armageddon' call for civil defence corps

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

In the event of war, British troops on the European mainland would feel they were fighting for nothing if the people they were trying to defend were left totally unprotected, according to a Greater London Young Conservatives' booklet, which strongly criticizes government policy on civil defence.

The morale and will of the people would have a direct bearing on the troops' ability to carry on.

The booklet, to be published next month, says it does not appear to have occurred to the powers that be to ensure that advance preparations are adequate.

The Home Office budget of £26m a year, while effectively utilized, "falls massively short" of the United Kingdom's necessary investment in the survival of its population in a modern war.

Among the recommendations in the booklet, *A Place Called Armageddon*, is a call for the establishment of a civil defence corps composed of volunteers with a small professional cadre. Their duties should include acting as advisers to the public, telling them what to do before and after attack and acting as mobile reconnaissance teams to monitor fallout.

A national home defence inspectorate should be formed to monitor local authority preparations and to ensure that minimum standards are being maintained.

A system of pre-attack food rationing must be introduced, to enable everyone to lay in basic stocks to survive after attack. Stocks of food could be preserved by freeze-drying in blast-proof and radiation-proof shelters, for distribution after attack.

## Welsh holiday home burnt

Another suspicious fire broke out yesterday at a holiday home in Wales, a single-storey cottage in Abermule, near Newton, Powys. Firemen were unable to save it.

The cottage, which is at the side of the Montgomery canal, is owned by an Englishman. Forensic science experts searched for clues to the cause of the fire.

In recent weeks several attacks have been made on holiday homes in Wales. Earlier this

month an attempt was made to set a cottage in North Wales on fire by pouring paraffin through the letter box, and the words "Free Wales Army" were daubed on the walls. Just before Christmas seven holiday cottages were set on fire.

A police officer said yesterday: "No extremist Welsh nationalist organization has claimed responsibility and at the moment we do not know whether an extremist group was responsible for this fire."

## Discretionary rule on benefits tightened and school-leavers' right delayed in Bill

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

The Government's Social Security Bill, which aims principally at breaking the earnings link for pension increases and reforming the supplementary benefits scheme, begins its committee stage in the Commons tomorrow.

Committee members have been given a briefing which spells out some of the areas that regulations will cover under the Bill.

The new regulations indicate that the discretionary rules under which families can claim lump sums to pay for essential clothing and shoes will be much tighter, and that the new rule delaying the right to benefit for school-leavers will discriminate against those leaving at the end of the summer term.

The Bill will not add to the social security budget, but will redistribute £60m among claimants. Thus, the gains for 700,000 people, mainly lone parents and the unemployed, will be paid for by losses for 1,800,000 people, mainly pensioners.

Some 19,000 claimants will lose more than £3 a week under the Bill, while 118,000 will gain more than £3.10 a week.

and shoes would be halved. Yet families often could survive on benefit only by skimping on weekly amounts with occasional lump sums to pay for clothing and shoes.

The briefing shows that school-leavers will not be able to claim benefit until the first week in January if they leave at the end of the summer term, or the week after Easter Monday if they leave after the spring term.

In both cases school-leavers would not normally expect to start work until after the public holidays. But those leaving at the end of the summer term will not be able to claim benefit until the first week in September, leaving a considerable gap without income for those unable to find work quickly.

The new equal treatment regulations, which will allow married women to claim benefit for dependants on the same basis as men, will not take effect until November, 1983.

The new regulations will also allow couples on supplementary benefit to qualify for the higher long-term rate when either reaches the age of 65, instead of only when the man reaches that age. There were 6,000 such couples in November, 1978.

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## HOME NEWS

**MP to raise pollution of estuary after 2,500 birds are killed**

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

The way industries discharging hazardous effluents can gain

the protection of water authorities is being questioned by Mr David Alton, the Liberal MP for Liverpool, Edge Hill.

The matter is being raised in

parliamentary written question

specifically about the pollution of the Mersey estuary by the

mines, docks and lead compounds,

which has produced

one of the most serious

disruptions of wildlife on record.

The cause of the trouble has

yet to be established and is the

subject of a meeting in Liver-

pool today between the North

West Water Authority, the

Associated Octel Company,

scientists from government lab-

oratories and the Royal Society

for the Protection of Birds, and

representatives of local auth-

orities.

The type of pollution and the

nature of the hazard have been

described by Dr James Cadbury,

head of research of the Royal

Society for the Protection of

Birds, as an unprecedented

incident.

About 2,500 dunlin, redshank,

curlew, blackheaded gulls and

ducks were found dead on feed-

ing grounds on the north side

of the estuary.

Organic lead was found in the

tissues of the birds in analyses

at the Institute of Terrestrial

Ecology and at Liverpool Uni-

versity in November.

The concentrations of between

10 and 40 parts a million of

organic lead compare with

about one part a million of total

lead recorded in tissues of birds

in the discharge have been re-

duced appreciably.

**Grants help to put art into public places**

By Kenneth Gosling

Arts Reporter

The Arts Council's scheme to

promote art in public places,

launched 18 months ago, has

proved so successful that

£40,000 has been committed

from next year's budget with a

hope that the figure will reach

£200,000.

The idea is to encourage com-

panies and organizations in both

the public and private sectors

to commission works of art to

incorporate into new projects

and to brighten up existing

buildings; the council is

anxious to encourage the idea

that the commissioning of a

painting or sculpture amounts to

only a tiny proportion of

total building costs.

The council considers applica-

tions for grants towards the

cost of the commission or the

purchase of works of art for

any interior or exterior space

that can reasonably be defined

as a public area. That can even

include a factory if the exterior

is visible from, say, a railway

line or motorway.

Last year, in terms of grants

or promises, the council com-

mitted £100,000, which was

linked with £220,000 from other

sources. Council money did not,

however, always generate other

funds because local authorities

have found it harder to justify

such spending.

Projects so far approved and

either completed or underway

include a £5,000 sculpture for

Southwark Cathedral (£1,000

from the Arts Council), a tape-

stry for Hereford Cathedral

worth £1,500, a third of the

cash coming from the council,

shopping centre commissions

by Sainsbury's to which the

council has contributed £3,000,

and a painting commission

for a Butlin's leisure centre at

Bognor Regis, the first such

collaboration between the holi-

day giant and the Arts Council,

which will be £1,000.

The Arts Council officer in

charge of the scheme, Mr Alister Warman, says this year's £75,000 budget is nearly

spent and that some proposals

have had to be rejected be-

cause of cost or quality.

The target, he points out, is

to establish in Britain what

already happens in some Euro-

pean countries and American

states, a mandatory 1 per cent

spent on the arts in all new

building.

The council is prepared to

give, for example, up to 30 per

cent of the cost of a sculpture in

a public square.

Because of the reluctance of

artists to commission artists,

the Arts Council, the better

known abroad than they are

here, but the chances are

fairly beginning to come, thanks

to the council's scheme.

It is particularly anxious to

generate interest in the current

competition for artists to deco-

rate the vaulted ceilings of the

escalator shafts at Holborn

Underground station, in Lon-

don, one of 13 on the Central

line due for modernization.

It is possible to produce

something of value here, then

there is no reason, Mr Warman

believes, why there should not

be hundreds of opportunities for

artists in other public

schemes.

"The additional cost of in-

volving an artist is minimal,

but the dividends in terms of this

visual result can be colos-

sal," he said. "This has been

shown in other countries, but

not much here."

New opera group to start tour in Weymouth

By Martin Huckerby

Music Reporter

An opera company is to be

launched next Monday in the

Pavilion Theatre, Weymouth. It

is the first date of the inaugural

tour of Opera 80, a touring com-

pany established by the Arts

Council to replace Opera for

All.

The scheme attracted criti-

cism from supporters of Opera

for All and three other small

opera groups which also had

their Arts Council subsidy with

drawn.

However, the council believed

that groups working solely with

plans, accommodation, or with

very small numbers of orchestra

and players were no longer able

to attract audiences in

places where neither theatres

nor audiences were large

enough for a visit by a full-scale

company.

Opera 80 has an orchestra of

25 and a team of youthful

singers, but there is no chorus.

On its first tour it will visit 18

centres all over England.

The company will be present-

ing two linked productions by

Stewart Trotter: Rossini's *The**Barter of Seville* and Mozart's*The Marriage of Figaro*. Both

will be sung in English.

Nephew loses farm tenancy

By Our Correspondent

Country

A farmer had no right to

continue staying at a farm after

his uncle's death because he was

not "a child of the family," a

landlord tribunal has ruled. The

uncle did not marry and had

no children and had made

no arrangements for the farm

to be let.

The landlord, Mr Francis

Fitzroy - Newdegate, wanted

someone else to have the farm

and the issue went to a land

tribunal hearing.

Mr. Fitzroy, who has about

12 months to move out, said:

"I always accepted it was part

of the 'family'. Everything I

have in this farm."

Mr. Fitzroy-Newdegate has

declined to comment.

the 100-acre dairy and beef

cattle farm.

From Our Correspondent

Country

A French neutron bomb is in

the news again. M. Yvon

Bourges, the Defence

## AFGHANISTAN/IRAN

Taraki and Amin regimes mutilated children and butchered parents to quell Muslim rebellion

## Why the Russian invaders are wearing an air of injured innocence

From Ian Murray

Islamabad, Jan 20

The Afghan refugees and rebels in Pakistan all seem to have a horror story to tell. This is one of the worst.

A small village just to the north-east of Kabul had offended the communist regime of Mr Nur Mohammed Taraki, He, and his Prime Minister, Mr Hafizullah Amin, decided to make an example of it. One August morning the Afghan army was sent in to destroy it.

While the soldiers started pulling down and burning the houses, 13 children were rounded up and stood in a line in front of their parents. Some of the soldiers then poked out the children's eyes with steel rods. The mutilated children were then slowly strangled to death.

Next, it was the parents' turn and one by one they were shot, as was everybody in the village. The bodies, along with the burning wreckage, were burnt. The surrounding fields were bulldozed. All trees and shrubs were torn out. By the time the soldiers finished their work

the entire site was an ash-strewn scar.

There are other stories, like the one of 200 men, tied up with their own turban cloths, pushed over, doused in petrol and then incinerated. There seems little reason to doubt from the stories that thousands of Afghans of all ages were killed.

Mr Taraki and Mr Amin, the strong-arm men who toppled him from power in September, had apparently resorted to this type of brutal operation in an attempt to quell the Muslim rebellion that had been steadily spreading ever since Mr Taraki first seized office in April, 1978.

In trying to rule by fear both men clearly totally misread the character of their countrymen. Despite, almost because of, what was going on the revolt spread so that by last autumn 22 of the country's 28 provinces were effectively in rebel hands.

Mr Amin took over because he believed Mr Taraki was too soft. Refugee stories point to the fact that things became much worse after he came to power. On October 21, with the help

of the 3,000 Soviet "military advisers" and pilots then in the country, he opened a full scale offensive against the rebels.

Helicopter gunships were in

and started strafing villages. Napalm bombing was used with devastating effect. Refugees, who until then had only been trickling into Pakistan, started to flood over the border.

But the rebel determination seemed to increase in the face of this assault and it now seems clear that in Moscow it was realized that Mr Amin was so universally unpopular and incompetent that he could well be removed before long and replaced by a Muslim inspired regime.

So the Soviet decision to move into Afghanistan was taken.

The hope was that any regime

which succeeded in getting rid

of the hated Mr Amin would be

a popular one.

From the start

the Russians envisaged the

role of their troops as nothing

more than a strong logistical

backup force while their new

puppet leader, Mr Babrak

Karmal, consolidated his

position.

The Kremlin might really

have calculated that it could

have fooled the rest of the world

into accepting its version of

things simply because Soviet

troops really were stopping a

cruel attack against a civilian

population.

But if the Kremlin miscalcul-

ated the world's reaction it un-

derately miscalculated the re-

action of the Afghan popula-

tion. Rebel opposition to Mr

Amin was generally along tradi-

tional clan and tribal lines, al-

though six different groupings

had started to emerge.

With the arrival of the Soviet

troops all the old tribal differ-

ences seem to have been swept

under the carpet. The fighting

Mujahideen may still retain

their old loyalties. But, for

the moment, they are seemingly

totally united in their determina-

tion to throw the last Russian

out of their country.

The war is thus continuing.

But with the Russians showing

cautious restraint and the

rebels wary of taking on

armoured gunships with .303

rifles, the action seems to be

sporadic and confined to hit-

and-run ambushes.

These tactics disrupt com-

munications to some extent, but

there is no evidence that the

Soviet troops have ever been

in real difficulty in securing a

road or town if they wanted to.

In fact, they are still able

to rely on the Afghan Army to

do most of the real fighting for

them. This is because these

soldiers are deliberately based

in a different area to the one

where they have their ethnic

population.

Where the Mujahideen are

most successful is in the remote

and mountainous areas, and

that means most of the country.

But these are areas which

have never really been effec-

tively controlled from Kabul.

For the moment the real

state of the rebellion is almost

impossible to assess. The differ-

ent groups make wildly exagger-

ated claims of their victories to

impress each other.

There are only three obvious

outcomes of the war. The first

is that the Mujahideen with their

ancient rifles will defeat the

largest army in the world.

Realistically that must be a non-

starter. The second is that the

largest army in the world will

crush a fighting spirit, fired by

Islam and financed by anti-

Soviet money. Realistically that

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## OVERSEAS

## Anti-Russian feeling likely to rise in Japan after general is accused of being Soviet spy

From Our Correspondent  
Tokyo, Jan 20

The disclosure that a retired General of the Japanese Self-Defence Force is alleged to have led an espionage team for the Soviet Union has brought fears of an increase in anti-Russian feeling and of rightist movements gaining strength and pressing for anti-espionage laws.

The latter would have particular reference to American military secrets now available to Japan under their security treaty.

Major-General Yukihisa Miyazawa, aged 58, and two of his suspected accomplices were arrested on Friday by security agents of the Tokyo police. They are accused of having made "highly sensitive military secrets" available to Soviet agents in Japan for more than 10 years.

Confidential material included codes, maps and other classified documents which, according to sources in the Defence Force, were not supposed to be in the possession of the general or the two men. The general's Russian contact is believed by the sources to have been Colonel Yuri Kozlof, senior military attaché at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo.

He left Japan for Moscow yesterday but Soviet officials denied any connexion between his departure and the case, and rejected Foreign Ministry requests to see him.

General Miyazawa is suspected of having supplied the Russians with information on the deployment of Japanese ground forces in Hokkaido, a major military concentration, the deployment and strength of American forces in Japan, estimated at 45,000 men mostly



Mr. Ohira: Cautious about anti-espionage laws.

stationed in Okinawa; and details of the military arrangements between Japan and the United States.

He is also suspected of providing details on the strength of the United States weapons system in Korea, military intelligence on China, and the extent of Japan's knowledge on Russian intelligence operations.

The general was said to be evidently a "most qualified and competent" agent to provide such information.

He graduated from the elite military academy of the former Imperial Japanese Army (he was an army captain at the end of the Second World War) and was fluent in Russian. Since joining the Self-Defence Force, he served in intelligence sections dealing with the Soviet Union for most of his service as Deputy-Superintendent of the Intelligence Training School before his retirement in 1974.

## British minister recognizes Seato pact obligations

From Neil Kelly  
Bangkok, Jan 20

No Government had suggested the revival of the Seato (South-East Asia Treaty Organization) the defunct military alliance. Mr. Peter Blaikie, Minister of State for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, told a press conference today at the end of a six-day visit to Thailand.

The Manila pact, which had created Seato, still existed, Mr. Blaikie said, and he had told the Thai Government that Britain recognized its obligations under the pact.

The obligation, he said, was for signatories to consult in the event of an attack or threat of attack on a member of the pact. No one had said such a threat to Thailand existed at present.

He described the danger to Thailand as a threat of instability resulting from Vietnam's behaviour in occupying Kampuchea. He had discussed the Manila pact with Thai ministers, but there had been no mention of the possibility of Britain sending forces to Thailand if it should be attacked by Vietnam.

He had assured the Thai Government of continuing British political support and aid in dealing with the heavy burden of refugees and other problems on the border with Kampuchea.

Britain was selling arms to Thailand, in particular Scorpion tanks, but the sale of new types of arms had not arisen in the talks.

A political solution to the Kampuchean question could be found, he said, only in the withdrawal of Vietnamese

forces. The Kampuchean people had shown they did not wish to be Vietnam's puppets. Concerted pressure through the United Nations and by other means to show Vietnam that world opinion would not accept the continued occupation of Kampuchea, could force a withdrawal.

Mr. Blaikie said his visit had shown Thailand it had dependable friends outside the Association of Southeast Asian (Asean) nations. "My aim is to deepen and broaden our excellent relations with Thailand," he said.

However, because of a manpower shortage, samples from nearly 20 tonnes a day can be tested. Private water companies will run test runs.

Friday's announcement came shortly after the closure of more than 50 other wells serving nearly 500,000 people in the dormitory communities of Los Angeles, which have been shut down in the past few weeks because of the chemical.

Mr. Paul Lane, chief engineer of the Department of Water, said as a precaution after the TCE suspect of causing cancer, had been found in three wells. Two of the wells had been closed.

In a reference to the refugee problem, Mr. Blaikie said because of Britain's paramount obligation to take Indo-China refugees from Hongkong it could accept from Thailand only refugees with close family relations already in Britain.

Meanwhile the Thai Foreign Ministry has issued its strongest official warning to foreign journalists against "presenting news contradictory to facts and damaging to the image of Thailand."

A spokesman named three American correspondents, including Mr. Henry Kamm of *The New York Times*, and claimed that they had been guilty of those offences. He said in future no Government facilities would be granted to Mr. Kamm who won a Pulitzer Prize last year for his report on Indo-China refugees.

Another American correspondent was given six months "to redress himself, failing which he must leave the country."

## Chemical threat to Los Angeles

From Ivor Davies  
Los Angeles, Jan 20

A team of inspectors from the Los Angeles Department of Water will start testing tap water in the city tomorrow after the weekend's announcement that traces of trichloroethylene (TCE), a chemical suspected of causing cancer, had been found in three wells.

Two of the wells had been closed.

However, because of a manpower shortage, samples from nearly 20 tonnes a day can be tested. Private water companies will run test runs.

Friday's announcement came shortly after the closure of more than 50 other wells serving nearly 500,000 people in the dormitory communities of Los Angeles, which have been shut down in the past few weeks because of the chemical.

Mr. Paul Lane, chief engineer of the Department of Water, said as a precaution after the TCE suspect of causing cancer, had been found in three wells. Two of the wells had been closed.

In a reference to the refugee problem, Mr. Blaikie said because of Britain's paramount obligation to take Indo-China refugees from Hongkong it could accept from Thailand only refugees with close family relations already in Britain.

Meanwhile the Thai Foreign Ministry has issued its strongest official warning to foreign journalists against "presenting news contradictory to facts and damaging to the image of Thailand."

A spokesman named three American correspondents, including Mr. Henry Kamm of *The New York Times*, and claimed that they had been guilty of those offences. He said in future no Government facilities would be granted to Mr. Kamm who won a Pulitzer Prize last year for his report on Indo-China refugees.

Another American correspondent was given six months "to redress himself, failing which he must leave the country."

## Presley's doctor suspended for three months

From Jean-Pierre Gallois  
Memphis, Jan 20—Elvis Presley's doctor was suspended from medical practice for three months and placed on probation for three years yesterday after being found guilty of over-prescribing drugs to the late singer and nine other people.

But Dr. George Nichopoulos was acquitted unanimously by the Tennessee state Board of Medical Examiners of two charges involving unprofessional conduct and "gross incompetence, gross ignorance and gross negligence".

In connection with Presley, the five doctors who comprise the board said their judgment was based on the 1956 prescriptions issued for the singer in the 20 months before his death on August 16, 1977. The board made no official statement on the cause of death which a coroner had ruled was due to a heart attack.

Testimony during the six-day hearing indicated that Presley had a preoccupation with medicines and had been addicted to at least one drug—Demerol, a pain killer. Defence witnesses said Dr. Nichopoulos had tried to limit his drug intake.

Dr. Nichopoulos was also found guilty of prescribing drugs for Presley, which were actually used by Presley and members of his entourage and of over-prescribing drugs for Jerry Lee Lewis, the singer.

## Kampuchea showing signs of return to normality

From Jean-Pierre Gallois  
Kampuchea, Jan 20

Kampuchea appears to be returning to stability and normality on the first anniversary of the setting up of the Vietnamese-backed Government led by Mr. Heng Samrin.

During a four-day tour through Kampuchea I saw increasing signs of recovery from the disruptions caused by civil war and the deposed Khmer Rouge regime.

There were no outward signs of famine, indicating that food had apparently been distributed to the poor road conditions. Doubts must remain, however, about conditions on the Thai border and in the north-east, areas still forbidden to foreign journalists.

Accompanied by a driver and a guide, I travelled along the main roads from east to west, taking in the towns of Kompong Som, Kompong Chhang, Pursat, Battambang, Sisophon, Siem Reap and Kompong Thom.

Undoubtedly the most striking

feature was the new-found stability of the population. Only a few months ago the roads were crowded with people deported by the Khmer Rouge regime trying to return to their home areas. Now people appear settled.

Along the main roads freshly built straw huts on stilts bear witness to the reconstruction of villages destroyed by the Khmer Rouge.

From the roadside it appears that about half of the agricultural land was planted for the last winter harvest. It appears, however, that the yields were modest. An official in Battambang province blamed the poor harvest on "floods in July, droughts in October and rains since the start of harvesting".

Security checkpoints line main highways, at the approaches to towns, villages and bridges. I crossed about 100 but only a score or so made a proper "check".—Agence France-Presse...

## Hongkong puts big drug syndicates to flight

From Richard Hughes  
Hongkong, Jan 20

Big drug syndicates seem to have been driven out of Hongkong, after intensified action by the Customs and Excise Department.

"What we have now are much smaller and fragmented groups, and the pattern of smuggling into Hongkong has also changed," a spokesman for the department said.

The scarcity of supply, coupled with frequent raids by the anti-narcotics forces, made prices of heroin soar to an all-time high of some SHK50 to SHK100 a packet of 0.1 grams between July and August", the spokesman said.

"This turned thousands of addicts to 'drug treatment clinics'."

During the past year customs seized about 205 kilograms (about 452lb) of drugs, including 78.7kg of heroin, 50kg of morphine and 105.5kg of opium. The drugs were

valued at about SHK61m (about 55,500,000).

This was a decrease of 13 per cent compared with the 236kg of drugs seized in 1978.

The number of people arrested and charged also dropped 228 below the 1978 figure of 177.

There was also a poor opium harvest in the "golden triangle" area of South-East Asia, the spokesman said.

"We have small quantities, high-frequency imports of drugs, carried by couriers and container ships on ocean-going vessels or in air cargo and personal belongings."

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## Cricket

From John Woodcock  
Cricket Correspondent

Melbourne, Jan 20

His "deputies" during the last days of his alleged espionage activities were a lieutenant and a warrant officer who were both engaged in intelligence operations involving the Soviet Union.

The general is said to have collected 100,000 yen (about £190) for each passage of information and made several million yen during his employment as a Soviet agent.

Observers point to the considerable gravity of the situation. Never, for instance, has a general been implicated in an espionage case either before or after the last war. This, they say, could intensify the anti-Russian feeling in Japan which has been rising since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Even though Japan is not supposed to have any military secrets under the constitutional renunciation of war, rightists, including some party politicians, have long demanded anti-espionage laws to defend the United States-Japan Security Treaty.

Japan, traditionally anti-Russian, also has a tradition which condemns espionage as the most shameful crime.

The conditions were very much what one would have hoped for: it was a slow day, ending with enough early cloud for England, who had chosen to field, to find a little movement. They removed Haynes at 17, well caught at the top of the inside edge. Richards, who had taken a wicket, took a second, and Larwood, who had been the first to take a wicket, took a third. Larwood, who was the most economical bowler, had 20 runs fewer, for King was 31, while Haynes had 33 runs.

England's bowlers, Greenidge and Lloyd, had 20 runs each, while Willey and Larkins had 18. The general was said to be

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## SPORT

## Golf

## A man who is not sure of himself catches the eye of the storm

From Peter Ryde  
Phoenix, Jan 20

Light winds fanned, the commissioners' drivers sounded to halt play, the ample car park was soon awash like many of the greens on a course already well watered artificially, as a storm which had threatened to do with a blanket of cloud, drifting about as though in some celestial furniture, move, broke in the last hour of the Phoenix Open.

John Renner, a young Californian, physically a dapper lightweight, but no lightweight in performance—he finished third in last year's tournament player's championship—continued in the tradition of season line-ups started at this stage. He had the better of the weather, as had Sullivan and Mitchell, who were tied one stroke behind him. One commentator was not so sure of Renner's game, however, as he was of the weather. "He would like to be associated with the wind," he said.

Greens were long yesterday, though, which might be misinterpreted in Britain. It was not cold, conditions, though not the surroundings, reminded me of a certain autumn day at Chepstow when he lost the Dunlop Masters to Baldovino Dassu.

Mitchell might be a modest, bespectacled young scholar, not always sure of his game, but Renner, just when it looked as though he might be starting to slip he saved par twice from awkward situations and this boosted his morale. These days it is safer to assume that young Americans are pressure-proof, but Mitchell, who does not yet know what it is to win or not to lead after three rounds, showed signs of diffidence—or perhaps he was just being honest in his remarks.

Stader, who won last week, is still riding the crest five days after three rounds with 73. Green, though with a swing that stops short just short of the horizontal, was equal to narrow fairways in a crosswind. He was paired with a black player, Calvin Peete, one of 18 brothers and sisters who for years thought golf a sport but who last year won a tournament and made a lot of money.

The storm left its mark on the third round in the form of casual water and soggy fairways, although the greens looked quite passable. The fairway had passed and the fairway was still again, but the fairways were too soaked to be cut and the crispness had gone out of the lies.

This quietened the scoring,



Hubert Green, whose 68 was the lowest of the day.

usual: only in his expression is there a sign of what he suffered. The crowds will never be repaid by him but in these parts he commands much respect.

Two names known to Walker Cup, Curtis Strange (1975) and John Fought (1977), showed well after three rounds. They are worth mentioning because their position well reflects the developing success on tour. Fought completed his first season last year with two victories, and 14

finishes in the top ten. Far for three rounds is 213. 2008: J. Fought 68, 67, 69. 2009: C. Strange 69, 68, 68. 2010: C. Little 70, 68, 67. 2011: L. Thomas 69, 71, 70. 2012: Strange 71, 70, 65. 2013: C. Strange 68, 67, 73. 2014: J. Fought 68, 71, 71.

UNIVERSITY CHAMPIONSHIP: Cambridge lost to City Mag 105-104. 2015: Cambridge beat Royal Worthing and Newmarket 70-73.

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## Athletics

### Foster seeks the sunshine to prepare for Moscow

Brendan Foster produced his best run in the inter-country championships at Derby on Saturday, finishing fourth, and admitted he needed the race as he starts his preparation for the Moscow Olympic Games.

He leaves for New Zealand today for three months' training in the sunshine and will be concentrating on the 10,000 metres, which is to be his only Olympic event.

Foster's present best, run in the inter-country, is 30.15m in 15th in the 1,650 yards freestyle with the time of 16min 3.92sec on Saturday. Foster was on yesterday to break the British junior record in the 440 yards individual medley with the winning time of 4min 19.26sec, and the 110 yards butterfly in 1min 4.8sec. Jane Adams 38.03sec.

Surprisingly, Foster, who was Britain's top Olympic-medal hope

four years ago when he ran in the 5000 metres in 10,000 metres, does not rate a chance of winning a gold medal to add to the bronze gained in the 10,000 metres at the Moscow Olympic Games.

"The day of my winning gold medals are over. These days I am pleased just to be able to train and compete when I want to enjoy the Olympics when they come round," he said.

In New Zealand he will be staying with another British runner, Dave Moorcroft, in Hamilton, but does not plan at this stage to race round.

"I have only been to New Zealand once before, for the Commonwealth Games, but I am looking forward to the sunshine and if things go well expect to stay for three months."

However, there was no denying the authority of the winner's victory. Given a superb start by Ron Barry, Foster Incident settled down as kindly as a Christian and the race was over long before the former champion jockey made his move. Head was delighted. This was the first

time I've ever seen the horse so relaxed, both before and during the race. And I know that he was not himself in the King George. On Saturday, he looked to me for the first time like the Border Incident who won the 1977 Embassy Gold Cup.

There is a great deal in what the trainer says. Whether Border Incident is still good enough to win a Gold Cup is anybody's guess, but one thing that is certain is that in that mood, this flamboyant character would not have finished as far behind Silver Buck and Jack of Trumps, as he did on Boxing Day.

On the Schweppes Gold Trophy on Saturday he had a look at the King George, but he was never

able to get into his stride, and odds on favourite after his victory at Newcastle last weekend, was never jumping or even galloping with much zest. Indeed, but for John O'Neill's remarkable recovery at the fifth fence, King Weasel

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would not have completed the course. As it was, he trailed in seven lengths behind Border Incident who was never off the pace. And if the amateur Michael Forbush, who would have been getting lumps of weight from both his rivals in a handicap, had not fallen at the second fence from home, there would have been precious little in it for second place.

And Corals sliced his odds from 14 to 1 to 10 to 1. The Tote, on the other hand, considered that the race was a non-event, and are still prepared to lay 14 to 1.

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**OLIVER!**

George Layton. Helen Shapiro

10 a.m. Sun. 7.30. 8.30.

David Birkin. Angela Down

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By James Saunders

"THE ACTUAL HIT ME LIKE A

LANGUAGE BLAZED WITH ITS WIT AND

INTELLIGENCE. AND ITS THEME

**BODIES**

"WE HAVE LAUGHED AT THE

ITS DRAMA AND REVELED IN THE

ITS SCENES. IT'S ALL IN THE

LANGUAGE. BODIES. Still, same

echo after echo in our minds

and after echo in our hearts.

PERFORMANCE IS WORTH GOING

MILES TO SEE. David Levin.

**BODIES**

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A Times Profile

## The deterrent illusion

# A nuclear fact world leaders must accept

The stalemate which bedevils no direct knowledge, but Mr Macmillan certainly believed that Khrushchev had the same goal in mind.

Unfortunately there was also fierce opposition to any treaty. Regardless of the worldwide and, from the scientific point of view, thoroughly justified concern about fall-out, there were many people in the United States and Britain, including prominent scientists in government laboratories, who were opposed to any ban on atmospheric tests, leave alone an end to the elaboration of new warheads.

Their hawkish views carried considerable weight among the military, in United States Congressional committees, and in some sections of the public who soon became persuaded that there was something to be gained by continuing the nuclear arms race, and that anyhow the Russians would be bound to cheat, whatever treaty was agreed.

It is easy enough to see why a general arms race continues in a world not at peace; why any country would want an armoury at least the equal of that of a potential enemy; why a threatened state should be fearful of being outmanoeuvred by a possible aggressor armed with superior tanks or guns or aircraft. Despite the Non-Proliferation Treaty, it is also inevitable that so long as the super-powers go on trying to outdo each other in nuclear weapons technology there will be non-nuclear states which assume that there must be an advantage in becoming nuclear powers.

And after 30 years of the nuclear arms race, it is easy to understand why there is a general indifference to its continuation; why acronyms and numbers make the subject seem too complicated for the ordinary citizen to comprehend.

But as one who was once involved, and who has closely followed its course for more than 20 years, I now find it difficult to understand the logic of the continuation of the technical race between the super-powers. And here my bewilderment is shared by a succession of Chief Science Advisers to American presidents.

We, the top advisers, were active participants in the race. We are not reformed sinners. While I cannot speak for the others, I do not believe that any one of us is so starved as to believe in unilateral disarmament. But we have gone the less failed to convey to those who write theoretical dissections about the military value of nuclear weapons the irrelevance of the nuclear arms race to the issue of national security.

If I focus here mainly on what has happened in the United States, it is only because much more has been published there by those who were involved at the highest levels of decision than has appeared in print in Britain. First it needs to be said that the major technological innovations that have transformed our world have not emerged as a result of clearly thought-out needs. In stimulating change, in promoting the birth of new industries, in devising new agricultural techniques, and in encouraging the launching of vast new technological projects, scientists and engineers have not been acting as servants of politicians and military chiefs who themselves knew that what was being proposed was either technically possible, or socially, economically and politically desirable or necessary.

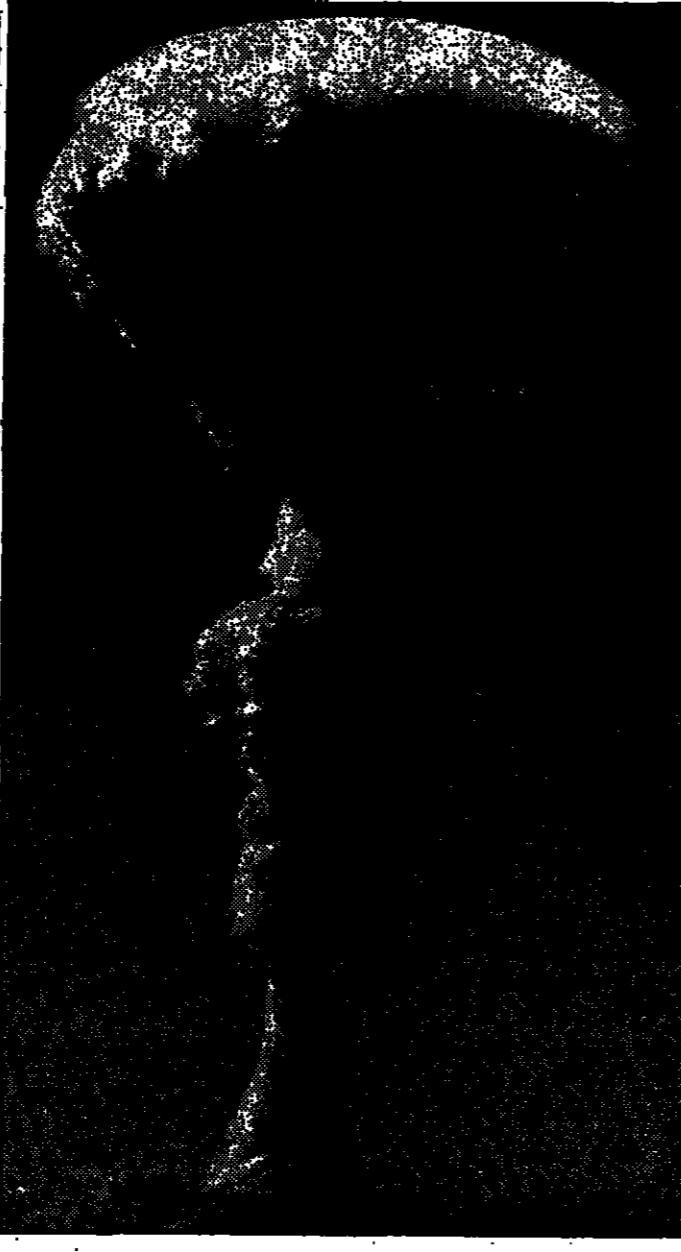
The scientists and technologists were the ones who initiated the new developments: who, without any coherent concern for political values or goals, created new demands; who warned the public about new hazards. They were the ones who, at base, were determining the future. The nuclear world, with all its perils, is the scientists' creation; it is certainly not a world that came about in response to any external demand.

So, at root, is the whole of today's environment of ever-rising material expectation. So because of biomedical advances, is the spectre of over-population. So, some protest, is environmental pollution. So is the world of instant communications. So is the world of missiles. So is the undulating arms race by which we are all now threatened.

There is no need to ask why the race started, or to discuss the environment of mutual hostility and suspicion which led to the formation of the Nato and Warsaw Pact alliances. Fear of Russian capabilities and intentions became acute when the first missile was launched in 1957. Correspondingly, the Russians became increasingly fearful of the intentions of the West.

Warnings that the Russians were well ahead of the United States in the size of their nuclear missile armoury started to be fostered and became a powerful political card in the run-up to the 1960 Presidential election. A race into space was launched. Throughout this period both sides were testing more warheads in the atmosphere, with Britain participating on its own, but to a lesser extent. Very soon there was world-wide concern about the health hazards associated with radioactive fall-out. Formal diplomatic and technical talks were started to consider an international agreement to stop testing.

The original idea had been a ban on all nuclear tests, a goal for which Harold Macmillan, then Prime Minister, was certainly striving. This was also what President Eisenhower, and then President Kennedy, wanted. Obviously there was



Next Thursday the House of Commons debates the role of nuclear weapons in Britain's defence. In this analysis Lord Zuckerman, the Government's Chief Scientific Adviser from 1964 to 1971, concludes that there is no technical road to victory.

lists are inclined to forget that the other 50 per cent would do. Even if one were to assume that navigational and homing devices worked perfectly, the 50 per cent outside the magic circle would not necessarily be distributed according to standard laws of probability. We also forget that even were it possible to destroy fixed missile sites with accurate "multiple independent re-entry" vehicles (MIRVs) both sides would still deploy fairly invulnerable submarine-launched missiles, as well as aircraft, which would then be targeted against centres of population, given that one or other side thought it was losing a counter-force exchange.

In 1964, a year after the Partial Test-Ban Treaty was signed, Wiesner, then President Kennedy's Chief Science Adviser, and York, who had been associated with both President Eisenhower and President Kennedy at the centre of the debate, published an article in which they argued that in assuring national security further tests of nuclear weapons were unnecessary.

As they saw it, the increase in so-called military power which might follow from further testing and from the elaboration of more nuclear weapons was bound, in both the East and the West, to bring about a decrease in national security. In the considered professional judgement of these two men, and they had all the facts at their disposal, a continuation of the nuclear arms race provided no escape from this disastrous prediction. This elaboration, which has since been elaborated, is one so which I have driven at the start of my career as scientific adviser to the Ministry of Defence.

There is no dispute about this fact. Yet today we read that nuclear deterrence based on "mutually assured destruction" might, none the less, break down because the accuracy with which nuclear warheads could now be delivered has improved so much that a so-called counterforce policy is possible, that both the Russians and the Americans either directly or soon will have in their power to deliver a "first-strike" in order to destroy military targets such as fixed missile bases.

But it is still inevitable that there are military installations rather than cities to become the objectives of nuclear attack, millions, even tens of millions, of civilians would be killed, whatever the proportion of missile sizes, airfields, armament plants, ports, and so on, which would be destroyed. Statistics of the effects of missile strikes are given in terms of the acronym CEP (circular error probable), or the radius of a circle within which 50 per cent of strikes would fall.

Non-technical nuclear theor-

ists in their final series of atmospheric tests than the 57-megaton weapon which was tested, had not been feared that it would have broken all the windows in Moscow, more than 1,000 miles away.

Given the existence of nuclear weapons—and no one supposes that they are going to be swept away—the concept of mutual deterrence, based upon an appreciation of their enormous destructiveness, is valid and inescapable. But as the years pass there is something relevant to the proposition that we are inclined to forget. It is that whatever the number of weapons each side then possessed, the state of mutual deterrence was already in existence by at least the late 1950s and early 1960s.

Even at the worst moments of the Cold War, neither side was prepared to risk hostilities which would result in what was euphemistically called "a level of unacceptable damage". Cuba was a prime example of the reality of the concept of nuclear deterrence. There were other occasions when both sides were fearful of approaching the nuclear brink. It is the height of folly to lose sight of such practical demonstrations as we have already had of the reality of nuclear deterrence.

All that has changed in the years since Cuba—a period when the number of nuclear warheads has multiplied on both sides, let us say, 50 times (whatever the exact number does not matter)—is, first, that with every accession to our respective arsenals, the level of the essentially arbitrary and abstract concept of "unacceptable damage" which underlies mutual deterrence has in effect been raised; and second, that we are now encouraged to believe that a theatre nuclear war could be confined.

The process of the nuclear race clearly has no logic. In the early 1970s, when Dr Henry Kissinger occupied high political office, he declared that no meaning could any longer be attached to the concept of nuclear superiority. In his view, the threshold of nuclear armaments for both the Western and Eastern blocks was already well above what was needed to assure a state of mutual deterrence.

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Herbert Scoville, who was in charge of scientific intelligence for the CIA during the 1960s, makes the same point in a small book which was published in 1970 under the title *Missile Madness*. So have others who were in the picture.

Why, then, has the testimony

on these matters from respected and informed top scientific advisers been set aside?

why, instead, have the nuclear bomb enthusiasts been heard?

"The guilty men and organizations," writes York, a self-declared ex-participant in the arms race, "are to be found at all levels of government and in all segments of society".

And he goes on to say that "the majority of the key individual promoters of the arms race derive a very large part of their self-esteem from their participation in what they believe to be an essential—even a holy—cause. They are inspired by ingenuous and clever ideas, challenged by bold statements of real and imaginary military requirements, stimulated by the other side or even by a rival military service here at home, and victimized by rumours and phoney intelligence."

"Some," he added, "have sought out and even made up problems to fit the solution they have spent much of their lives discovering and developing. A few have used the arms race to achieve other, often hidden objectives." Were there freedom of speech, the same propositions might well have been written by a Russian with York's experience.

Clearly the major cities of Europe are not going to be threatened for the first time because the Russians are about to deploy a shorter range missile than those which are designated as intercontinental. They have always been threat to the hearts of the dead.

Without invoking any moral principles, it is impossible to see military sense in the scenario of a nuclear holocaust in which tens—perhaps hundreds—of millions of millions of individual soldiers were supposed to carry as they would bazookas. There is a critical difference between nuclear weapons already possessed and those which are being developed.

Dr Kissinger was also implicitly saying was that while the Russians already have it in their power (even without SS20s) to eliminate at a stroke all the major cities of the Nato powers, and while the two European states which are nuclear powers already possess nuclear arsenals big enough to bring enormous destructive power to bear on the Soviet Union, it was up to the European partners in Nato to go through a learning process which has already run its course in the United States and the Soviet Union.

For the lesson to which Dr Kissinger was pointing is that the two major powers know that their political differences are not going to be settled by an exchange of nuclear weapons.

They know that if the battle is for the hearts and souls of men, there is no point in "winning" one for the hearts of the dead.

Nor can the gulf between conventional and nuclear weapons be bridged either by so-called neutron weapons or by the Davy Crockettes which were so much in the news 20 years ago—small nuclear weapons which individual soldiers were supposed to carry as they would bazookas. There is a critical difference between nuclear weapons and so-called conventional armaments. What ever their yield, nuclear weapons are weapons of deterrence.

The declared purpose of Salt 2 is to establish a measure of nuclear equivalence between the two sides, but at a level which would not pose a threat of mutual deterrence even to break down, would be well above the threshold needed to devastate utterly, and without hope of repair, all the cities, even most of the small towns, of both the North American and Eurasian continents, with hundreds of millions killed in a flash, and with vast numbers of those who were not so lucky then dying of the effects of radiation.

These are not extravagant statements. They are spelled out in several official American reports which record the results of detached scientific analyses of what would happen at different levels of nuclear exchange. Similar conclusions were drawn from corresponding and even more detailed studies that were carried out in Britain about 20 years ago.

No one doubts that the Russians are as much aware as we are of these grim realities. Khrushchev knew when he was talking about when he grimly joked that the Russians might have exploded a higher yield

## Public and Educational Appointments

### STATISTICIAN

The Commission, which was set up by statute to work towards the elimination of sex discrimination and the promotion of equality of opportunity between the sexes, has a vacancy at its Manchester Headquarters for a qualified, and experienced statistician.

The task is to set up and operate a small but high calibre statistical unit, to assist the Commission in their law enforcement responsibilities, and in the development of policies for the promotion of equal opportunity. The post is challenging and provides an exciting opportunity for someone with expertise in the collection and analysis of complex data in the fields of economic or social research. The ability to present such data to non-specialists indicates the requirement for considerable skill in oral and written communication.

Applications are invited from men and women who have either a second class Honours degree (or above) in Statistics, or a first-class degree in Mathematics or Economics with a post-graduate degree in Statistics. Second-class is available in appropriate cases.

The commencing salary will be £9,850 per annum, on a scale rising by annual increments to £11,750. Five weeks holiday. Non-contributory pension scheme.

Application forms and further details of the post are available from Judy Connolly, Personnel Section, Equal Opportunities Commission, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HN. Telephone number 061 833 9244, extension 78.

Equal Opportunities Commission

### UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA JOHN INNES INSTITUTE

#### APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR THE ABOVE APPOINTMENT. The Institute is an affiliated Institute of the University of East Anglia, situated in Colney, approximately three-quarters of a mile from the University's main campus. The Institute is funded by grants from the Agricultural Research Council, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and is concerned with the investigation of problems related to the scientific departments of Applied Genetics, Genetics, Virus Research and Plant Pathology, and the practical application of plant breeding, genetics and plant pathology.

Candidates should have appropriate qualifications and experience in the conduct and management of research.

The appointment, which carries with it appointment to a John Innes Chair in the School of Biological Sciences of the University, will be made by the Institute's Council. Salary will be in the range £12,000-£14,000 per annum, and the post will be by membership of the University Superannuation Scheme Ltd.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, John Innes Institute, Colney Lane, Norwich NR4 7UH. The closing date for applications is 29th February, 1980.

### UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR THE FOLLOWING NEW POSTS WHICH ARE EXPECTED TO BE ESTABLISHED ON 1 SEPTEMBER, 1980.

SENIOR LECTURESHIP/LECTURERSHIP ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN CHINESE (2 posts one of which may be filled at Senior Lecturer level). Applications should be made by persons with three years of experience in Chinese language and literature.

APPLICANTS SHOULD HAVE SUITABLE QUALIFICATIONS INCLUDING RELEVANT TEACHING EXPERIENCE AT UNDERGRADUATE AND POSTGRADUATE LEVELS AND RESEARCH EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD OF CHINESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. PREFERENCE MAY BE GIVEN TO THOSE WHO HAVE SPECIAL INTEREST IN EITHER THE CHINESE LANGUAGE OR CHINESE POETRY.

LECTURESHIP/ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH STUDIES AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE. APPLICANTS SHOULD HAVE APPROPRIATE QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE IN ENGLISH STUDIES AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE. PREFERENCE MAY BE GIVEN TO THOSE WHO HAVE SPECIAL INTEREST IN CHINESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

SENIOR LECTURESHIP/LECTURESHIP/ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN GEOGRAPHY. APPLICANTS WITH TEACHING AND RESEARCH EXPERIENCE IN THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS ARE DESIRED: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, HUMAN GEOGRAPHY AND CARTOGRAPHY. APPLICANTS SHOULD HAVE APPROPRIATE QUALIFICATIONS INCLUDING RELEVANT TEACHING EXPERIENCE AT UNDERGRADUATE AND POSTGRADUATE LEVELS AND RESEARCH EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD OF CHINESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

LECTURESHIP/ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL WORK. APPLICANTS SHOULD HAVE DEGREES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND BE QUALIFIED AS SOCIAL WORKERS. EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, AS WELL AS TEACHING AND INSTRUCTION OF STUDENTS IN FIELD PLACEMENTS.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE WILL BE REQUIRED TO ASSIST IN TEACHING AND RESEARCH WORK IN THE FIELD OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, AS WELL AS TEACHING AND INSTRUCTION OF STUDENTS IN FIELD PLACEMENTS.

LECTURESHIP/ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN PSYCHO-SOCIAL PATHOLOGY. APPLICANTS SHOULD HAVE HAVING A DEGREE IN THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES, PREFERABLY IN PSYCHOLOGY, AND SOME EXPERIENCE IN THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL WORK OR IN ONE OF THE ASIAN COUNTRIES OR WITH ASIAN CHILDREN. THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE WILL BE REQUIRED TO ASSIST IN TEACHING AND RESEARCH WORK IN THE FIELD OF PSYCHO-SOCIAL FACTORS IN INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY FUNCTIONING.

SENIOR LECTURESHIP/LECTURESHIP IN STATISTICS. APPLICANTS SHOULD HAVE EXPERIENCE IN STATISTICS INCLUDING RELEVANT TEACHING AND RESEARCH EXPERIENCE. IN ADDITION TO LEARNING AND TEACHING STATISTICS, APPLICANTS WILL BE EXPECTED TO HAVE AN INTEREST IN COMPUTER PROGRAMMING AND EXPERIENCE IN COMPUTER PROGRAMMING. APPLICANTS FOR THE SENIOR LECTURESHIP MUST POSSESS PH.D. DEGREES AND HAVE AT LEAST 10 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN UNIVERSITY TEACHING.

LECTURESHIP/ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN CHEMISTRY. APPLICANTS SHOULD HAVE EXPERIENCE OF TEACHING ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, PREFERABLY INVOLVING ORGANIC MATERIALS. EXPERIENCE OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, PARTICULARLY ANALYTICAL IN INDUSTRY, WILL ALSO BE EXPECTED TO TEACH IN AN AREA OUTSIDE OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

LECTURESHIP/ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN THE RADIOSOTOPES UNIT. APPLICANTS SHOULD HAVE SPECIAL INTEREST AND POSTGRADUATE EXPERIENCE IN THE APPLICATIONS OF RADIOSOTOPES IN MEDICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCIENCES. APPLICANTS SHOULD HAVE DEGREES IN BOTH UNDERGRADUATE AND POSTGRADUATE LEVELS.

LECTURESHIP/ASSISTANT LECTURESHIPS IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (2 posts). APPLICANTS SHOULD HAVE DEGREES AND/OR CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP OF THE INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO THOSE WHO HAVE TEACHING, RESEARCH AND COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

LECTURESHIP IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING. APPLICANTS SHOULD HAVE HIGHER DEGREES WITH RELEVANT INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCE. APPLICANTS WILL BE REQUIRED TO TEACH IN THE FIELD OF NON-METALS.

LECTURESHIP IN PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY. APPLICANTS SHOULD HAVE DEGREES IN PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY AND BE QUALIFIED AS TEACHING AND RESEARCH WORKERS IN THE FIELD OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY.

LECTURESHIP IN MATHEMATICS. APPLICANTS SHOULD HAVE DEGREES IN MATHEMATICS AND BE QUALIFIED AS TEACHING AND RESEARCH WORKERS IN THE FIELD OF MATHEMATICS.

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An extremely high poll supports the law now going through Parliament to ban secondary picketing

## A sweeping disapproval of flying pickets

The general public, trade union members and even active trade union members strongly disapprove of the flying picket tactics currently being used by the British Steel strikers.

An astonishingly high 86 per cent of all adults believe the new law going through Parliament should make it illegal for strikers to put pickets anywhere except outside their own place of work. This view is shared by a majority of workers and trade unionists:

Non-union members 90 per cent

Union members 79 per cent

Active union members 70 per cent

These facts emerge in a special poll of attitudes to trade union reform carried out for *The Times* by Opinion Research and Communication.

The findings were not affected by recent publicity on pickets clashing with the police since the fieldwork was done before the picketing problems began to emerge in the BSC strike.

The survey shows that public hostility to the power of trade unions has not abated since the general election.

Public opinion is still strongly behind the Government's plans to bring in legislation designed to curb some union powers.

The first questions asked confirmed that most people now believe unions are too powerful and that steps should be taken to reduce that power. The general feeling, too, is that the unions should accept the reforms.

Q: Some people feel that British trade unions have too much power and show too little responsibility. Do you think this is true or not true?

	All trade union workers	Non trade union workers	Active trade union members
True	78	83	68
Untrue	16	11	27
Don't know	6	6	5

Q: The Government is planning to bring in a law shortly which will reduce trade union power in certain ways. Are you in favour of this or not in favour?

	All trade union workers	Non trade union workers	Active trade union members
In favour	78	78	61
Not in favour	20	14	31
Don't know	7	8	8

Q: Do you think that the unions should accept this new law cutting their powers, or do you think that they should fight it?

	All trade union workers	Non trade union workers	Active trade union members
Should accept new law	70	78	55
Should fight it	22	16	33
Don't know	8	8	9

The arguments on productivity and the need for wage increases to be keyed to an increase in productivity appear to be getting across. A



An angry coal lorry driver confronts miners' strike pickets at Dover.

majority of the public at any rate seem to attach quite a lot of blame to the unions for the national problems of low productivity.

Q: How much do you think the trade unions are to blame for the country's problems of low productivity?

	All	Non trade union workers	Trade union members	Active trade union members
In favour	64	66	59	55
Not in favour	22	18	32	38
Don't know	14	16	9	6

However, high unemployment is not laid at the door of the unions to such a great extent—though four out of ten think a great deal or quite a lot of blame can be placed on the unions.

Q: How much do you think the trade unions are to blame for the country's problems of high unemployment?

	All	Non trade union workers	Trade union members	Active trade union members
A great deal	21	24	15	10
Quite a lot	21	24	15	11
A certain amount	25	26	25	24
Not much	15	13	20	26
Not at all	13	8	23	26
Don't know	4	5	2	3

A good majority is in favour of tackling both the closed shop and picketing.

Q: Two of the subjects to be tackled by the new law will be the closed shop and rules

about picketing during an industrial dispute. Are you in favour or not in favour of the new law changing the present rules which cover...

	All	Non trade union workers	Trade union members	Active trade union members
In favour	71	76	62	48
Not in favour	19	14	51	48
Don't know	10	10	7	6

However, public feeling is very much stronger on picketing than on the question of the closed shop. Only 37 per cent would like to see it abolished completely. More people favour the idea of democratising it so that a closed shop only operates if a majority of workers have voted for it.

Q: Which of the following statements is closest to your own opinion on the closed shop?

	All	Non trade union workers	Trade union members	Active trade union members
The closed shop is a bad thing and should be abolished completely	37	41	39	21
The closed shop should only be used when the great majority of workers vote for having it	45	41	53	60
All big companies should open a closed shop	7	5	10	13
Don't know	11	13	6	6

There is clearly no consensus on handling this thorny problem and views are so widely

The figure in favour of limiting the activities of pickets is the highest in the entire survey—and among the highest recorded in surveys of opinion about industrial relations matters. There can be no doubt about the strength of feeling on this issue.

Q: The new law will make it illegal for strikers to put pickets anywhere except outside their own place of work. Do you agree with this, or do you think that in a dispute workers should be able to put pickets in other places as well?

	All	Non TU members	TU members
Limit picketing to place of work	86	90	79
Put pickets in other places	9	6	17
Don't know	5	4	4

It is interesting that trade union activists are in favour, by a substantial majority, of limiting picketing activities.

The public view is also clear on the subject of sympathy strikes and blacking. Seven out of ten reject the idea that they are a legitimate weapon in an industrial dispute and believe that the new law should restrict their use.

Q: Another area where the Government might act is on sympathy strikes or "blacking"—for example where the dockers help the miners' strike by refusing to move coal. Do you think sympathy strikes and blacking are legitimate weapons to use in an industrial dispute, or should the new law restrict their use?

	All	Non TU members	TU members
New law should restrict their use	71	76	62
Legitimate weapon in industrial disputes	19	14	51
Don't know	10	10	7

In this instance one in two trade union activists feel that sympathy strikes are legitimate weapons to be used in a dispute situation.

The survey looked at two other controversial issues—the so-called "funding of strikes" by state benefits and the issue of tackling those who misuse the state benefit system.

Q: Which of these statements is closest to your own opinion?

	All	Non TU members	TU members
Strikers' families should get social security benefits from the State	19	5	34
Strikers' families should only get social security benefits when union funds are exhausted	27	28	24
Strikers' families should not get social security benefits	19	26	12
Strikers' families should get social security benefits—but the money should be paid back when the strike is over	31	37	26
None of these	2	3	1
Don't know	2	1	4

Note: The fieldwork for the survey was carried out between January 4 and 6 with a representative national quota sample of 1,039 electors. The sample was designed and the fieldwork carried out by Opinion Research Centre in 100 constituencies in England, Scotland and Wales.

\* All figures in the tables are percentages.

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### A dissident group's letter from Prague on the Moscow Olympics

## Why Hitler's insult must not be repeated

Perhaps everything will already have been settled by the time you read this letter. Maybe the idea of an international boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow will by that time be a thing of the past. Perhaps it will still be a mere threat. Maybe Kabul, reminding us of Prague in August 1968, will still be a trauma very much alive or maybe it will have become a specifically dissected bitter pill. Maybe everything will already have been decided—and yet we would like to state our point of view.

Moscow will be an impressive host of the summer Olympic Games... An athlete who has been preparing for his top performance for many years can feel such a decision as a blow to his life-long ambition. Perhaps he will never have another opportunity.

Once before, in the middle of the 1930s, the world faced a similar decision. A handful of over-sensitive democrats accompanied by a few not very constructive left wing rejected Berlin as the venue of the Olympic Games. The wise counsel, the idea of pure sport free from the adverse influence of politics, strong faith in the good example of democracy, triumphed. The boycott was hoisted, and blended with the swastika. Germany became the major country in the world for a number of glorious days.

A Germany of magnificent

sports grounds, a Germany without strikes and unemployment, perhaps somewhat militaristic and eccentric in its Nuremberg race laws but also rid of the violation of law and order so characteristic of the freer world. The moral boost which Hitler Germany received by the organization of the games drowned the warning voices for a long time to come.

You are rightly asking who we are and where our responsibility lies for such a significant international act.

We live in Prague, the city where Mr. Babek Karmal, the brand-new Afghan premier and general secretary, was screened, boughed and trained. We are in opposition to our Government and to the government of our Government, but we are not in opposition to our people. The overwhelming majority of our people share our views.

The only difference between them and us is that we do not conceal our views. That is why we have been deprived of the fundamental human joys—to do the kind of work which would give us more than just our livelihood. Our children are branded with the mark of unreliability. At times we are interrogated, vilified, or imprisoned.

Many consider the price we pay for the feeling of a little freedom and a clear conscience excessively high...

The result is that the campaigning season starts just after Christmas—or earlier if you count the inconclusive Florida straw poll in December. And among the many qualities now required of a candidate is an ability to negotiate the hazards of midwinter travel in the Midwest.

When I arrived in Iowa last week the temperature was hovering near zero Fahrenheit and a piercing wind was gusting to 40 miles an hour. Radio announcers glosstly told us that this meant a wind chill factor of something like minus 50 degrees—ridiculous calculations—but one which appeared to give them pleasure.

The 100-mile drive from Waterloo to Mason City afforded some spectacular moments, particularly when the road crossed rivers and lakes frozen over, fringed with bare trees bending in the wind. Snow from the fields blew over the road like icing sugar and not a soul was out of doors.



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## YUGOSLAVIA AFTER TITO

President Tito has survived many things, including now the amputation of his left leg. But the operation must be a severe shock to the system of an eighty-seven-year-old man, even such a robust one. It would clearly be folly to assume that he will make either a quick or a complete recovery. Let us wish him both, but he will hardly blame us for examining now the implications of his death or prolonged incapacity.

Anxiety naturally focuses on Soviet intentions, especially in the light of the invasion of Afghanistan, but also of other invasions closer in space if more distant in time. Yugoslavia is a communist state—in Soviet language "a conquest of socialism"—even if, from Moscow's point of view, an unorthodox and awkward one. According to the Brezhnev doctrine the Soviet Union, therefore, has the right and the duty to save it from itself, by military action if necessary, should it show signs of backslding into the clutches of capitalism. Under Marshal Tito it has already shown many such signs, according to the Soviet sign manual: open borders, a convertible currency, imports of "capitalist" newspapers and books, a highly decentralized economy allowing even a degree of foreign capitalist investment. In these respects it has gone way beyond what Hungary had a chance to do in 1956 or Czechoslovakia in 1968. The main differences are that in Yugoslavia there has never been any serious doubt about the ability of the Communist Party to maintain overall control, and that in

Yugoslavia there can be no doubt at all that Soviet intervention would encounter serious military resistance.

How far have these two all-important differences depended on President Tito's personality? In 1948 both probably did to a very considerable extent. The communists held power not by popular vote but as the fruit of military victory. The communism they believed in was that of the Soviet Union; they belonged to a movement of which Stalin was until then the undisputed international leader. But Tito was equally indisputably their national leader. Only he, as the communist leader who had triumphed over the Nazi invader (as well as over the rival resistance force of Mihailovic), had the authority to lead a communist Yugoslavia in resistance to Stalin's bullying.

Most of his efforts since then have clearly been directed at enabling both the Communist Party and Yugoslavia as a whole to stand on their own feet. He has encouraged, if not invented, a new brand of communism, allowing much greater freedom of economic choice at all levels than the conventional sort, and has made this brand of communism a national achievement of which all Yugoslavs can feel proud. He has taken enormous trouble to contain, without exacerbating, the differences between the nations of which Yugoslavia is composed, and to check any incipient rivalry on the pretext of whatever real or alleged "invitation" would affect the whole security and balance of Europe in a way that the West could not possibly accept.

We have to hope that that is right, and be careful to do nothing to make it wrong. It should be absolutely clear that the West respects and values Yugoslavia's non-alignment, and harbours not the slightest fancy of reclaiming her for capitalism or enticing her into an alliance. On that basis it can and should be equally clear that any interference with Yugoslavia's non-alignment or her political system from the Soviet side, and a fortiori any military incursion into her territory, on the pretext of whatever real or alleged "invitation" would affect the whole security and balance of Europe in a way that the West could not possibly accept.

Whilst a "skeptic policy" of the sort adopted by Sweden and Switzerland is beyond our resources, to abandon a substantial part of the population to its fate is irresponsible and will induce the peace and chaos feared of peace-time education.

Yours sincerely,  
DAVID SNEATH,  
Orchard Cottage,  
Private Road,  
Southwell,  
Nottinghamshire.

### Boycotting the Olympics

From Sir William Hayter

Sir, In the autumn of 1956 the Sadler's Wells Ballet, as it then was, was preparing for its first visit to Moscow when the Russians invaded Hungary. I was then British Ambassador in Moscow, and I telephoned to London saying I thought the ballet visit ought to be cancelled, which it was.

After I got back to London I saw some of the dancers, who were angry with me over the cancellation; they had been preparing for the visit for months, were disappointed, and said: "We're dancers; nothing to do with politics". When I explained to them that they would have been dancing on the grave of Hungary they saw the point, and acquiesced.

The hope is a vain one. In practice there are so many imponderables involved that unambiguous results never appear. In comparisons between public and private sectors, arbitrary weight has to be given to job security, indexation of pensions and so on. There is always pressure to bring rates up to the level of the group that is doing best. The Government has acknowledged this inflationary trend in its plans to repeat the enactments of 1975 which gave a rate of statutory sanction to comparability bargaining, though it did not withhold its blessing from Clegg.

Any concept of a natural level of pay in any company or industry must reflect the ability of the employer to pay, and the ease or otherwise of finding people to work at a given rate, as well as comparisons with other categories. Comparability bargaining offers no escape from that weighing of actual interests in particular cases which is the essence of wage bargaining: and as the water industry shows, it is a mirage which can create conflict rather than bypass it.

From Mr Michael Ogden, QC

Sir, The Commonwealth Law Conference was due to take place in Uganda in 1975. Because of Amin's behaviour, the Bar Council of England and Wales stopped it happening. Would the British Olympic Association have participated in Olympic games in Uganda in 1975?

Is the association prepared to allow British competitors to parade before murderers? Is it prepared to allow a murderer, or his representative, to hang a medal round the neck of a British competitor?

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL OGDEN,  
2 Crown Office Row,  
Temple, EC4.

January 17.

### Researching pornography

From Mr N. March Hunning

Sir, Mrs Whitehouse (January 8) may find the views of Mr Bertrand Kutchinsky, the Danish criminologist, insuring to your readers: the Danish Government does not. The Criminal Law Committee, which was asked last September to examine and comment on the Government's proposal to criminalise child pornography, immediately commissioned a report on the subject from Mr Kutchinsky; and that, together with the Committee's report, form the bulk of the explanatory material attached to the text of the Bill when it was submitted to the Danish Parliament just before Christmas.

Of course, as every lawyer knows, no expert, however scholarly, should ever be taken on trust, particularly in such a vague and controversial area as the effect on (sex) crimes of the distribution of hard core pornography. It is therefore significant that the Williams Committee devoted the whole of its section on the quality and ability of the government. If a prime minister fails, then all fall, and the 1972 Committee's instinct in early 1975 to risk the choice of the first woman leader appears to have been fully vindicated by events.

But still, looking at Gallup, we must wonder which other Conservative ministers have created the popular impression of an ability that surpasses Labour ministers who until last May were household names. How did the unknowns of the Thatcher team take over public esteem from James Callaghan, Denis Healey, Anthony Wedgwood Benn, and the rest?

Yet it is clearly important to the Government and whole Conservative Party that Mrs Thatcher should keep intact her persona of a clear-headed woman who will not make tactical moves that put her grand strategy for the decade in question. If the latest Gallup poll in the *Daily Telegraph* last week proves reliable she is doing rather well.

True, Labour was shown to lead by 9 per cent between January 9-14, and if the party could quieten down, consolidate on a new

benchers who in 1975 elected her party leader.

The Cabinet decision to tax domestic gas looked and sounded inconsistent with Mrs Thatcher's known philosophy and practice, and is not seen even by some devout Conservatives to square with the rhetoric and flavour of the 1979 general election manifesto, nor is it the only example: many Conservatives wonder how a 17 per cent mortgage rate can be made to fit into proposals for a property owning democracy and the cut price sale of council houses. Hence a growing (I believe misplaced) fear that in less than a year, Mrs Thatcher, the great opponent of U-turns, begins to resurrect into pragmatism, as Mr Heath did, in the attempt to contain inflation.

There need be little doubt that Mrs Thatcher herself had made the case for the gas price increase, in terms of reducing demands on tax and conserving national fuel supplies, she would have carried the day easily and left her rank and file reasonably content. Mr Howell failed to convince the House, 1972 backbenchers, or anybody who read *Hansard* and newspaper reports. As so often in politics, whether policies are good or bad, the presentation went wrong; and only the appearance of Mr Howell on the benign Jimmy Young radio show may hope to start a recovery.

No wonder, as the practical problems of governing intensify, Mrs Thatcher and all who soldier along with her are increasingly preoccupied with the question of educating a democracy to the point where it understands that governments need time, that sometimes the quickest way to Birmingham is by way of Beccles Head, and that manifolds blacks and whites often finish up rather grey.

The answer can only be that Lord Carrington's labours as Foreign Secretary have largely done the Government's image a lot of good; that James Prior looks and sounds like the most level-headed chap in politics; and that John Nott makes everybody in his audience feel they are as clever as he is. The others still have to make their mark. That is the importance for Conservatives of Mrs Thatcher always sounding true to herself.

### Civil defence precautions

From Mr David Sneath

Sir, Recent events on the world scene have brought the possibility of war closer. Yet the public is largely ignorant of the means of self-protection and the authorities ill-equipped to help the public to survive.

There are, I suggest, two fallacies in official thinking. First, that Britain will, with the rest of Europe, enjoy the luxury of a "transition-war", when in which the means of civil defence. Secondly, that a programme designed to educate the public in the realities of nuclear and wide-scale conventional war will induce unnecessary panic at a time when the risk of war is remote.

That our potential enemies will allow the West the sort of time contemplated to prepare for war is naive. It is a truism that surprise attack on an unprepared enemy is likely to achieve the best result.

Nuclear war is awful to contemplate; yet nuclear weapons are merely means of inflicting death and destruction, two things ordinary people contemplate from time to time when considering, for example, insuring their lives, their houses or their cars.

Civil defence should therefore be regarded as a form of insurance for which a reasonable premium must be paid. The premium involves education, organization and equipment. Now is the time to release to every household in the land the booklet *Protect and Survive* depicted in your article of January 16. Now is the time for the community to become involved in local defence planning at parish level.

For example, parish and town councils could set up emergency committees, liaise with the county emergency planning office, and to produce local emergency plans. Further, more thought should be devoted to protecting the urban and suburban population by adapting existing and proposed buildings to use as shelters.

Whilst a "skeptic policy" of the sort adopted by Sweden and Switzerland is beyond our resources, to abandon a substantial part of the population to its fate is irresponsible and will induce the peace and chaos feared of peace-time education.

Yours sincerely,  
DAVID SNEATH,  
Orchard Cottage,  
Private Road,  
Southwell,  
Nottinghamshire.

### Increases in the price of gas

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### From Mr Jeremy Mitchell

Sir, If the arguments employed by your leader writer (January 16) to justify the massive increases in the price of gas were taken to their logical conclusion, we would have rail fares increased still further—on the grounds that as people continue to crowd into trains the fares are obviously still too low—and mortgage interest and council house rents pushed up even higher, on the grounds that they must be too low, since there continued to be a demand for them. Fuel, like housing, transport and food, is essential.

There are, I suggest, two fallacies in official thinking. First, that Britain will, with the rest of Europe, enjoy the luxury of a "transition-war", when in which the means of civil defence. Secondly, that a programme designed to educate the public in the realities of nuclear and wide-scale conventional war will induce unnecessary panic at a time when the risk of war is remote.

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### Impact of the steel dispute

#### From Mr Roy Grantham

Sir, If the steel dispute continues we shall soon see its impact on the engineering and associated industries with the consequence of lost exports and increased imports. Experience shows that once export markets are lost, or distributors turn to imports to supply the home market, the results are few for months but for years. Already employers in a number of major companies are expressing their grave concern at the future of their organization and their ability to compete in home and export markets.

Apart from the problems within the steel industry, such as the failure to invest under private enterprise, the division of investment by the Macmillan Government, the late investment in the new plant when inflation was high, the general economic policy of the Government has had a marked effect upon steel and all other manufacturing industries competing in home and export markets. The Finance Director of RHM Steeling stated in *Financial Weekly*:

"I and several other industries think that the exchange rate is far too high. If the policy of keeping the pound strong does not work out we could be heading for disaster in two to three years. Our exchange rate is ludicrous; you have to be operating in an area with a strong competitive edge to match product and prices against importers."

The value of the pound at 15 to 20 per cent above its true level, were we not an oil-producing country, imposes a tax on all our productive industries. The Government should take urgent steps to reduce the value of the pound or should accept the obligation to provide manufacturing industry with financial resources to offset the burdens that overvalued sterling and high interest rates impose.

The Government should pursue a policy of securing coke and coal subsidies from the EEC. If the steel industry were under private ownership it would be well off at a great deal of its capitalization in order to survive. The Government should be prepared to write off at least £1,000m of EEC capital in order to enable it to compete more effectively. This would enable it to resolve the current dispute on a basis that does not expect the workers in the industry to bear all the costs of past and present misjudgments by governments and the management of EEC-like.

BL is faced with a similar cutback in capacity. Other major car manufacturers and suppliers will suffer immensely from the current level of the pound. If BL were given capital reconstruction on the same basis of basis and consideration was given to the problems of other minor manufacturers and suppliers who have received Government loans, then our prospects in this vital industry which is one of our main wealth generators upon which many other industries depend would be significantly improved.

These steps to tackle the problems of coke and coal, the problems of steel, which is a basic material to many industries, and essential to our largest exporting and manufacturing industry would, at a limited cost, go a substantial way to offsetting the worse effects on our economy of the Government's inability to bring down the value of sterling.

The alternative is further loss of markets at home and abroad not only through the steel dispute but through economic policies which cripple manufacturing industry.

It took the Dutch 10 years to diagnose "Dutch disease". How long will this country suffer the loss of industry and jobs before we diagnose the same complaint?

Yours faithfully



## COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM  
January 19: By command of The Queen, Lord Colvin of Ashdown (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this afternoon upon the arrival of The King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and his wife, Her Majesty on behalf of Her Majesty.

January 20: Divine Service was held in Sandringham Church this morning.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.

Mr. Tony Jackson had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested her with the insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (RVO, GCH).

Major Sir Rennie Maudeley had the honour of being received by The Queen this evening when Her Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Duke of Kent will address the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce's annual business affairs meeting and later visit Neptune Glenfield Ltd, Kilmarnock, on March 31.

Princess Margaret will attend the Evening Standard Drama Awards Luncheon at the National Theatre on January 29.

### Birthdays today

Mr. Rohan Butler, 70; Sir Nicholas Cuyler, 70; Father J. S. Cowen, 51; Dr John Day, 51; Mr. P. W. Hope, 69; Sir George H. Middleton, 70; Professor Sir William Newlands, 68; Mr. Laurence Whistler, 68.

### Premium bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Savings Bond prizes, announced on Saturday, are:

£100,000: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£50,000: ET 494715 (Newcastle upon Tyne).

£25,000: 2SP 655110 (London).

### Forthcoming

**marriages**  
Mr. B. G. French and Lady Inglis of Glencorse. The engagement is announced between Benjamin Gretton, younger son of Mr and Mrs French, of Watford, Hertfordshire, and Charlotte, elder daughter of Mr. R. H. Kirk of Howes Hall, Thaxted, Essex, and the late Mrs. E. Kirk.

Mr. G. Crone and Mrs. J. Sarsby. The engagement is announced between Jeremy, younger son of Mr and Mrs. R. Crone, of Ensign Way, Stanwell, Middlesex, and Janet, elder daughter of Group Captain and Mrs. Charles Sarsby, of Downhams, Weybridge, Berkshire.

Mr. P. G. Gavin and Miss C. F. Howell. The engagement is announced between Peter, youngest son of the late Mr. G. A. Gavin and of Mrs. M. H. W. Hayes, of Hayes Wood, Kent, and Claire, only daughter of Mr. L. Howell, of Hatfield, Suffolk, and the late Mrs. J. Howell.

Mr. N. Jakeman and Miss F. G. Boyers. The engagement is announced between Nicholas, elder son of Mr and Mrs. E. Jakeman, of Billerica, and Sarah, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Hafezi, of Tehran, Iran.

Mr. J. E. Robb and Miss F. M. L. Hacking. The engagement is announced between Geoffrey, son of Mr and Mrs. A. F. Street, of Warwickshire, and Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Hacking, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Mr. D. V. Hafed. The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs. G. Hafed, of London, and Mrs. M. S. T. V. Gibbs, of Evesham, Worcester, and the Right Rev. W. S. Llewellyn, the Bishop of Gloucester, and the Right Rev. W. S. Llewellyn, took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Greville, Richard, Emily, Will, Michael and Clare Will, Clive Webb-Carter, Hector Muir, Randolph Morgan, Alexander Stewart-Menteth and Peter Hanley. The Hon. Ian Hope-Morley was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr. W. Belliger and Miss J. A. Campbell. The marriage took place in London on December 27, 1979, between Mr. Walter Belliger, of St. Gallen, Switzerland, and Miss Judith Ann Campbell, of Geneva.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. A. Knight and Miss M. J. Reid. The marriage took place quietly at St. Mary's, Hayton, on January 19, between Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Knight, of The Parachute Regiment, and Miss Judith Reid, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Reid, The Gell Farm, Malpas.

**wedding dresses**  
An exhibition of royal wedding dresses at the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, was seen by 548,562 people last year.

## Warning on unity by Dr Coggan

The Archbishop of Canterbury said yesterday that "all was not well in the struggle towards Christian unity and there was no room for complacency".

Dr. Donald Coggan told a united service at Canterbury Cathedral: "I think I sense a certain dread in some ecumenical circles".

The failure of some schemes

abroad was no doubt one reason for disillusionment.

But he said there was danger when Christians were satisfied with the happy cameraderie that existed between different religious traditions and did not press on towards full unity.

Such work had been done and the benefits of cooperation had been great for both the nation and the people, he added. But it was all too easy to become accustomed to the gross waste of human and economic resources in not propelling up the different denominations.

Looking towards the future, he said: "I hope that the responsibility of the people in the news taking the law into their own hands if the clergy and the governing bodies of the church do not give a more courageous lead".

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£10,000: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£5,000: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£2,500: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£1,000: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£500: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£250: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£125: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£62.50: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£31.25: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£15.625: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£7.8125: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£3.90625: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£1.953125: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£976.5625: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£488.28125: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£244.140625: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£122.0703125: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£61.03515625: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£30.517578125: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£15.2587890625: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£7.62939453125: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£3.814697265625: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£1.9073486328125: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£0.95367431640625: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£0.476837158203125: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£0.2384185791015625: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£0.11920928955078125: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

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£0.0298023223876953125: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£0.01490116119384765625: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£0.007450580596923828125: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£0.0037252902984619140625: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£0.0018626451492309578125: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

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£0.000000000027753678426220834861875: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£0.000000000013877839213110417309375: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£0.00000000000693891960655520855475: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£0.00000000000346945980327770277375: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£0.00000000000173472990163885136875: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

£0.00000000000086736495081947518475: 3DZ 359012 (Glamorgan).

# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

JOURNAL

■ Stock markets
FT Ind 459.8
FT Gilt 68.53
■ Sterling
\$2.855
Index 71.9
■ Dollar
Index 84.7
■ Gold
\$83.5 an ounce
■ 3-month money
Interbank 16.14 to 17.14
Euro-\$ 14.2 to 14.4
(Friday's close)

## IN BRIEF

### New service helps NFC offshoot into profit

National Carriers, once the lame duck of the National Freight Corporation which the Government proposes to sell off to the private sector, is riding to prosperity on the back of highly specialised diversifications.

Profit this year is expected to beat last year's £2.5m it once had the unenviable record of a £23m loss on a £23m turnover. A substantial contribution to profit has come from the new Contracts Services Division which not only looks after but entire transport departments to meet customer requirements, including management and warehousing if required.

## US price fixing case

La Fayette Corporation of Wood Ridge, New Jersey, and Societe Nationale des Poudres et Explosifs de Paris are being sued by the United States Justice Department in the Federal Court at Newark, New Jersey. An injunction is being sought prohibiting them from maintaining or renewing agreements fixing the price of imported industrial nitrocellulose.

## Airfix workers meet

The 940 employees, mostly women, occupying the Maccano plant on the Edge Hill industrial estate at Liverpool, have been called to a meeting at the plant this morning where union officials and senior shop stewards will report on the recent talks in London with the board of Airfix.

## Singapore rate rise

United Overseas Bank one of Singapore's Big Four local banks, has raised its prime rate to 9.75 per cent from 9.5 per cent effective today. Ching Khiau Bank and Lee Wah Bank, both affiliates of UOB did like-wise.

## Korean oil finance

Fourteen foreign banks have signed a \$200m (about £85m) loan agreement in Seoul to help finance Housan Oil Company's expansion project. Housan is a 50-50 joint venture between Caltex Petroleum of the United States and Lucky Limited of Korea.

## Credit for Zambia

The European Investment Bank has announced in Luxembourg that it will lend up to 2.8m Units of Account (about £850,000) for modernising a cement works near Lusaka, for a maximum of 20 years at 2 per cent interest.

## £4m sewage contract

John Laing Construction has won a £4m contract by the Yorkshire Water Authority to carry out work on a section of the Esholt sewage treatment plant which serves Bradford and the surrounding area.

## Gas from coal plant

Shell Nederland is planning to build a coal gasification plant with an intake of coal of 1,000 tonnes a day to demonstrate that a system partially developed by Shell is economically and technically feasible.

## Volkswagen for Peru

Peru has accepted a bid by Volkswagenwerk to manufacture a car and a five-to-six month lorry for the five-nation Andean Pact Group, Sir Jorge du Bois, the industry minister said in Lima.

## Sindona trial delay

The scheduled trial of Signor Michele Sindona in New York has been delayed for at least a week because prosecution witnesses in Italy are reluctant to travel to the United States to testify.

## New RTSA chairman

Mr John Wilcox, north-west Europe area director for the International Wool Secretariat, is to become chairman of the Rail Trading Standards Association. He succeeds Mr Gavin Fisher, formerly of Courtaulds.

### CBI proposes a seven-point plan to create 2.5m jobs in decade

By Edward Townsend

Britain must create at least 2.5m new jobs in the next decade to bring unemployment down to the million mark, the Confederation of British Industry says. This can only be done if the issues are faced with resolve.

In a discussion document published today the CBI says that the scale of future unemployment in Britain will be higher and the country's ability to ease the social problem will be reduced if we are uncompetitive in world markets.

"The evidence is overwhelming that by and large we use labour inefficiently; that this inefficiency threatens jobs now and in the future; and that unless major changes are achieved—changes in attitudes as much as changes in effort or professional skills—we are sowing the seeds for growing unemployment and social division in the years ahead."

The CBI, stressing the important role to be played by new technology in industry, urges the Government, employers and trade unions to formulate a joint approach towards solving the problem of unemployment. It lays down a seven-point programme of action, including a call on business itself to examine methods to make an efficient market economy more acceptable socially.

"Unless our mixed economy shows that it cares about people as individuals and not just as units of labour or potential customers, it may produce an affluent society, but it will not produce a just one."

The CBI believes its approach to the impact of new technology is similar to that of the Trade Union Congress. But it feels there is one significant divergence of view: it sees the TUC as wishing to use new technology as a means of expanding collective bargaining and moving towards a shorter working week; while the CBI views it as acceptance as part of the drive to remain competitive.

The document says that to achieve greater international competitiveness and productivity will require action that will increase unemployment in the short term as manning levels are reduced or the emphasis of tax and public expenditure is shifted.

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\*Jobs—facing the future, a CBI staff discussion document, CBI, 10 Tothill Street, London, EC1.

Management, page 17

### Japan takes half of new ship orders

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Editor

Japan's shipbuilders won orders for 236 ships for foreign owners last year totalling nearly 5.5 million tons gross. This was equivalent to about one-third of all foreign orders estimated to have been taken throughout the world last year.

Shipbuilding experts believe that the worst of the shipbuilding industries difficulties may be over.

Overall, new orders gained last year by the world's shipyards are estimated at between 15-16 million tons gross. Although this represents a marked improvement on the levels of a year earlier, it is still substantially below the level of the industry's capacity despite the restructuring which has taken place over the past two years.

Japan's export orders last year were more than double the volume of export contracts taken in the previous year and, together with domestic orders, the Japanese yards are estimated to have secured about 50 per cent of all the orders placed last year.

According to the Japan Ship Exporters' Association, they took orders for 45 ships totalling over 1 million tons gross during December alone, which, significantly, was very close to the monthly average of foreign orders obtained by Japanese yards in the peak year of 1965.

Orders, for bulk carriers accounted for just over 50 per cent of the orders placed with the Chamber of Mines and all the talk was of a price range of \$280 to \$400.

These experts like so many others, based their calculations on economic considerations, but what has been happening in the markets recently has nothing to do with inflation, economic growth, or interest rate developments.

Mr James Sinclair, head of James Sinclair and Company, a New York investment advisory firm, has long paid considerable attention to emotional and political factors in weighing the prospects for gold. Last summer he became increasingly bullish as he watched the political developments in the Middle East.

On September 13 Mr Sinclair wrote in his weekly newsletter that "the long discussed but insubstantial supposition that one day flight capital would make of bullion an alternative currency, may materialize. The number attached to gold's valuation becomes irrelevant.

Two hundred was meaningless, 300 at present is irrelevant and 400 may join their ranks. If this is indeed a major market change, then the highest price objective—in the 900 level—is not impossible."

Now Mr Sinclair believes that events in Iran and Afghanistan, as well as mounting talk of possible moves by the Soviet Union over the borders of Pakistan and Turkey, have forced political and financial leaders in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab

### Decca chairman may hold out for higher price

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke  
Financial Editor

Talks will continue today between Racal Electronics and Decca with the aim of reaching an agreement later in the week on the price Racal is prepared to pay for a takeover.

At present Decca is worth around £50m in the stock market with its ordinary shares standing at 345p and its "A" non-voting stock at 305p. The performance of the shares in the market last week suggests that this is the sort of price Racal would want to offer, given Decca's substantial problems.

But a closer look at Decca suggests that Sir Edward Lewis, the company's chairman,

could rely on about 25 per cent of votes, and could argue that Racal will have to pay slightly more—perhaps £65m to £70m to secure board agreement. Without such agreement, Racal may well not want to proceed, but at this stage the company is optimistic that terms can be reached.

Price apart, there are two other complications. While Decca has agreed terms for the sale of its music business to PolyGram and could receive as much as £2.5m over a three-year period for it, Decca remains responsible for carrying through the heavy redundancies involving about 1,000 people. A sum of £2.5m has been set aside to fund the redundancy programme, but no one is suggest-

ing it is going to be an easy task, and Decca shareholders will have to agree on the PolyGram deal before it can be completed.

The second problem is Decca's television interests. Mr Gulu Lalvani, chairman of electronics distributor Binatone, is interested, possibly with Korean partners, in buying these, and has opened negotiations with Decca. Like most British television manufacturers, Decca has had difficulties competing with Far East manufacturers in the colour market, but nevertheless Mr Lalvani's reported price of £2m for the business looks very optimistic.

Decca's television interests have a net

worth of around £10m, including a modern plant at Bridgewater, Somerset. So a price of £12m would be more realistic.

Obviously the price paid for the television interests has a major bearing on Racal's terms. Whether or not Mr Lalvani is able to proceed, Racal has made it clear that it is not interested in consumer electronics. It wants Decca's marine and air-based communication and navigational systems, which it sees as complementary to its own land based and mobile military communications businesses. So if Racal has to get the whole company, it could put them on the market almost at once.

### Ruling soon on foreign takeover of US bank

From Anthony Hilton  
New York, Jan 20

The board of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank should know by the end of this week whether its 18-month battle to acquire control of Marine Midland, the thirteenth largest bank in the United States, will succeed.

If, for instance, some of the more pessimistic forecasts (about unemployment) proved accurate, it would be necessary to consider seriously the introduction of paid sabbaticals as well as work shared or rotated.

Theoretically, a six-month sabbatical for everyone once in five years, or 12 months every 10 years, would remove 10 per cent of the working population from the labour market.

Any move to reduce the hours of manual workers must be seen as part of the progress towards single status employment conditions and a joint approach at company and plant levels.

Without it the real danger is that sooner or later mounting pressures will force through reductions in hours—perhaps after damaging industrial disputes—which will make British trade and industry less competitive and thus, in time, make the unemployment situation worse."

The document has already been condemned by the Equal Pay and Opportunity Campaign (EPOC) which said that the CBI had ignored the threat of new technology on women's jobs.

In a statement issued early today EPOC said: "The CBI admits that micro-electronics will have an uneven effect, and that hardest hit will be secretarial and clerical work, the service industries and routine assembly work, but it fails to point out that these threatened jobs are primarily women's jobs."

EPOC is to publish its own report on the subject and said that as a result of its studies it found that most companies had their heads in the sand and were not monitoring the impact of the changes and were unable to give statistics on job losses or gains.

Many would argue that the deal does fall into this category. If it were found to be the case, Marine Midland's application should be turned down.

The Hongkong and Shanghai bid is worth \$25 a share

### Leyland Vehicles plans common production of components with other truck makers

By Clifford Webb

Leyland Vehicles, the truck and bus side of BL, has ended its "isolationist days" and is negotiating with other British and foreign commercial vehicle manufacturers to cooperate in producing main components.

Mr David Abell, Leyland Vehicles chairman and managing director, said yesterday: "The criticism we have taken for being an isolationist is out of date. The first deal will be announced shortly."

He said talks ranged over the whole component field and included possible licensing deals, expanding production to meet another company's needs, "iving off" components or even swapping them.

"This is the future road for every one in commercials. But results do not happen overnight; negotiations are necessarily detailed because we must get them right first time."

Another Leyland Vehicles executive said: "There is a marked difference in other manufacturers' attitudes towards us now because at last we have something to offer. It

is not overstating the case to say that Leyland Vehicles is poised for an exciting new period in its history and the competition is well aware of this.

This is a clear reference to Leyland's new T45 family of premium trucks, with a basic cab design ranging from light to the heaviest in use in Europe.

The first model will be launched early in March and is already attracting the attention of competitors.

Of the company's present position, Mr Abell said: "I must be careful not to preempt publication of BL's annual report in March, but let me say clearly that 1979—against all the odds—was a year of real achievement at Leyland Vehicles.

"Despite the road haulage dispute, despite the engineering strike, despite the successful battle to save our Titan bus from extinction, we built more trucks and buses in 1979 than in 1978—and with a richer mix of good, profit-earning models."

He added Leyland Vehicles

began 1979 with 28,000 employees, reduced during the year to 5,000 to 23,000. That dramatic reduction was achieved without strife or fuss and coupled with increased output.

Mr Abell went on: "The resultant roughly break-even situation which is the 1979 result will show us in summary, something of which we can be proud. This new, leaner organization means that Leyland Vehicles is geared and ready for the challenge of the eighties."

Leyland Vehicles made a trading loss of £3.5m last year but this increased to over £15m with the introduction of a new assembly plant in Taiwan.

Renault are negotiating with the Taiwanese government for their cars to be assembled in a proposed 200,000 vehicle-a-year factory.

"We are not interested in any joint involvement or any financial investment in the Taiwan project. Our executives have been here for discussions about a straightforward assembly deal."

Motor Business expects imports this year to account for almost 60 per cent of total

### 14pc decline in Britain's car output forecast for 1980

By Edward Townsend

A new set of forecasts for the British motor industry suggests that car production this year will drop by almost 14 per cent from last year's level to about 950,000, the lowest level since 1957.

Total new car sales this year are expected to be 10.5 per cent down on 1979 at 1,530,000.

The domestic industry is likely to be worst hit, with imports declining by only 5.2 per cent to 910,000.

The predictions come in the latest issue of The Economist's Intelligence Unit's Motor Business

series. The lower production forecast is made on the assumption that Ford will build up stocks to meet demand for some of its models and that there will be a substantial build-up of stocks of British Leyland's new Mini Metro.

On exports the report says that potentially half of the 1979 total of 400,000 cars produced for overseas markets is at risk, although such a drastic decline is unlikely. Risk areas include BL's shipments to Europe of cars in kit form and Talbot's business with Iran.

The report adds: "Much

depends on the degree of success achieved by BL in its efforts to obtain higher sales in the USA but, with MG production winding down and a big drop in the United States market predicted, the going will be tough."

Estimated car exports from the United Kingdom this year are 350,000, a fall of 12.5 per cent on the 1979 figure which was itself 19 per cent below 1978 exports.

Motor Business expects imports this year to account for almost 60 per cent of total

### Far north drilling to go ahead

By Nicholas Hirst  
Energy Correspondent

Exploration for oil and gas north of the 62nd parallel off Norway's coast is to go ahead early this year, in

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Farmland investment as prices start to fall

The price of agricultural land has been falling. According to figures from the Ministry of Agriculture, the average price per hectare has dropped from £4,344 in the quarter from May-July, to £4,002 in the three months to November, and there are no signs yet of a reversal in the trend.

Even after this setback, however, anyone going out to buy arable land as an investment is going to be lucky to get it on a yield of much over 3 per cent; so it could be argued that the correction is long overdue, and has further to go. After all, with gilts selling on running yields of over 14 per cent, and ordinary shares yielding over 6 per cent on average, the income on arable land is going to have to rise very sharply to justify a purchase on such a return.

This is, of course, exactly what the income on arable land has been doing over the past three to four years, with rentals increasing by around 18 per cent per annum compound, in the wake of a sharp rise in farm profitability.

In part that increase in profitability arose from the benefits of entry to the EEC—once-and-for-all benefits, now reflected in the adjustment of rents. Any future increases in profitability are, in consequence, likely to be more moderate; and this year round, because of big increases in costs and a poor outlook on prices, it looks as though profits will, if anything, decline.

With most farms let on three-year reviews, that decline is not likely to be mirrored in rental levels; but they certainly will not increase by as much as they have in the past few years.

But, if some of the glamour has gone out of farmland as an investment, that doesn't necessarily mean there is or will be a wholesale flight from the land. Because the market is very narrow, most institutional buyers have been well aware that purchases had to be made on a longer-term view: and though they may not be buying now, there is no sign they are selling.

Indeed, if interest rates in general were to fall in the wake of the Budget, thereby cutting both the farmers' costs and the relative attractions of other investments, the market might very well pick up again. For as aficionados Hill Samuel point out, this is one industry at which the British can be relied upon to succeed.

### Audit fees

### Battles to come

Audit fees may, to the average shareholder, look like a relatively minor item in a company's expenditure: and it is extremely rare to hear them queried. The auditors, however, claim that they are a matter of particular sensitivity, especially at a time when profits are under pressure. So the coming months are likely to see a few battles royal, though they will in all probability be battles behind the scenes.

The problem really arises, according to the senior partner of one of the "big eight" accountants, not so much when prices are rising fast—because companies expect then to see their bills rising by a commensurate amount, and are gratified to find them swelled by rather less—as when price rises are moderating.

Putting in a bill which reflects a year of double digit inflation, six months after the year-end, can cause problems if price rises of less than 10 per cent have become the norm in the meantime—even if the auditors sent in their estimates before they sent their staff.

### Business Diary profile: Sir Nigel and the CAA

Sir Nigel Foulkes (he likes to hear it pronounced "folks", rather than "fookes", which could be construed as having two lower-case ffs and as being a touch aristocratic) is chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority.

This is the licensing authority for the airline industry, and decisions he and the CAA are about to take will set the course on which British civil aviation flies for some years to come.

The authority has before it applications from one group of independent airlines to take over 26 domestic United Kingdom routes which British Airways has given up as unprofitable, and other independent firms for permission to fly cheap services into Europe, and from Laker, British Caledonian and Cathay Pacific for route rights between London and Hong Kong.

He is not a heavy-handed man. A commercial hand is Sir Nigel's watchword—and has been since he took over the chair on a five-year part-time contract in 1976. It is likely that some of the suppliant airlines will not be dismissed.

Sir Nigel spent 25 years in the private sector before putting a toe into the world of aviation bureaucracy by taking the chairmanship of the British Airports Authority. His graphic phrases on that occasion seven years ago are still recalled when aviation buffs meet. "I'm not coming in like the sheriff of Tomesone with a gun on my hip", Sir Nigel said.

Since then he has proved a dab hand at memorable phrases, a few of which have passed into aviation lore. He

often talks about "flying wedges of passengers" when discussing airport congestion. Justifying priority at airports for scheduled aircraft over executive jets he put a lot of noses out of joint by inquiring why "peach-faced mandarins" should get the cream.

Sir Nigel's early style riled people at the BAA's imposing headquarters opposite the traders' entrance to Buckingham Palace.

The big break came after just about five years, with Sir Nigel, a great believer in moving on and accepting new challenges, let it be known at Whitehall that if they could not find anything else for him to do, he would return to the private sector.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter had

agged like mad. Boyd-Carpenter had begun to make the authority less dependent on central funds to make up its deficit each year. Sir Nigel concluded this work.

Sir Nigel was unable to get it completely right. There are intractable problems with European air traffic control and social air services in Scotland. But where control is possible a big turn-round in the authority's finances has been achieved.

Everybody at the CAA these days knows exactly what part of the operation is his or her responsibility, but Sir Nigel keeps a beady eye on the whole operation, even though his is a four-day-a-week brief. Friday is his "day off", but on that day whiz-bangs are often loosed from the chairman's office. Nonetheless, he pursues his self-described role as a "professional manager": he keeps up directorships with the Charterhouse Group, Stone Platt and the Belgian group Bekarta. Past directorships have included one at Bulmers, Price Consultants, Birtchells, International Nickel and Rank Xerox.

Sir Nigel is now 50, but looks much younger. He has been around the business world for a long time, but—despite a knighthood in the New Year honours list—he is not well-known outside his own line of business.

He will not give interviews to the newspapers, radio or even the all-powerful television unless he feels it is absolutely necessary to inform the public. During a dispute that dislocated air traffic control he dropped up a couple of times. Asked why he will not lay out



Regulation with a light touch: Sir Nigel Foulkes, Civil Aviation Authority chairman (right), Sir Freddie Laker of Laker Airways (left), followed by Ross Stanton (British Airways) and Adam Thomson (BCal).

asked why he will not lay out

his wares, he says things like: "I'm not part of the entertainment industry".

Once a year, however, he does emerge—at the CAA report and accounts press conference. Here he gives a crisp account of what is happening, laced with his particular brand of salty aphorism.

The Civil Aviation Bill gives the authority far greater freedom from government control than it has ever had, but there is no need for the aviation industry to fear wholesale change as a result. It is more likely that there will be a continuation of the quite liberal licensing which has been Sir Nigel's hallmark ever since he came in—to use his own words: "regulation with a light touch".

Just occasionally, Sir Nigel dons the head of a ship at being prised out of a couple of domestic routes in favour of the independents. Adam Thomson of British Caledonian was decidedly irked to be refused a service to Southern Rhodesia—British Airways won on that occasion.

There is little doubt that American deregulation, the CAA's policy under which any airline can fly where it likes at any fare, is affecting the way the CAA thinks. Ironically, side-effect of that policy is that the Civil Aeronautics Board, the CAA's opposite number in the United States, has instructions to wind itself up, there being nothing left to regulate. Could it happen here?

Arthur Reed

The immediate problem at Hull is that there is about only one month left of the mackerel fishing season. Usually mackerel fishing lasts until the end of March. Hull is Britain's freezer trawler port with between 22 and 25 of the big vessels operational. The North-east Arctic is the only fishing ground left for Britain's distant water vessels and under normal circumstances they would finish mackerel fishing in March and sail for the best of the Arctic fishing from April to the end of June.

A substantial reduction in the permitted catch in that part of the world, however, has provided new problems. Last year

### Hull fights to stay afloat

#### Industry in the regions

There has seldom been a time in recent years when news of the fishing industry at Hull has been other than depressing. Today it is worse than ever. The fishing industry is in a critical situation to a point at which responsible, knowledgeable people are talking openly about the death of the deep sea fleet.

Indeed, Mr James Johnson, the West Hull MP, said at the weekend that if urgent steps were not taken, Hull would no longer be a fishing port in 12 months' time. Earlier this month Mr Johnson chaired a crisis meeting to examine ways and means of stopping the fishing fleet simply wasting away.

The fishing section of the industry is not the only group concerned. All facets of fish handling and processing, including the big trade unions at Hull, were represented at the meeting. An ad hoc committee has been formed and heard Mr Johnson report that he has sent urgent letters to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food asking Mr Peter Walker, the minister, to receive a deputation from Hull.

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is being subsidized in one form or another and we simply cannot compete against other governments' subsidies", claims the BFF. These include subsidies for fuel oil, laying up and scrapping programmes, exploratory voyages, to unfamiliar waters searching for unfamiliar species and even the promotion of fish.

With some bitterness the BFF points out that the exploratory voyages from other EEC countries invariably turn out to be trips to catch familiar species in familiar waters while Britain plays the game and undertakes genuine exploratory trips.

Another complaint of the British industry is that it has suffered more than any other EEC country from the reduction of fishing opportunities, and gained less by way of compensation than any other EEC country.

Estimates by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food based on evidence from international scientists, put the potential yield from EEC waters at 5.9 million tonnes a year worth £340m. Of this Britain's own waters contribute 4.3 million tonnes worth £57m in last year's quayside prices.

Since the United Kingdom has so far been offered only 25 per cent of the total EEC catch (worth £225m), other EEC fisheries are being given a free gift of £340m worth of fish a year.

Mr Jonathan Watson-Hall, vice-president of the Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' Association and a member of the emergency committee, says the industry needs two things if it is to survive—financial assistance from the Government and, in the longer term, more fishing grounds for freezer trawlers to catch the kind of fish required.

Ronald Kershaw

## In search of new system of monetary control

John Whitmore

'It is vital to remember that the monetary control mechanism cannot, in itself, provide a magic solution for restraining monetary growth'—Mr Nigel

Lawson (left), Financial Secretary to the Treasury

For most of us, the great debate about money is a simple one. We want a lot more; the Government says that we should make do with a good deal less.

There is, of course, a rather more esoteric economic debate taking place on money, namely on the virtues, or otherwise, of monetarism—the fashionable stamp being to ask: "Is monetarism enough?"

Not to be forgotten, however, is the very much more specialist debate on the appropriate methods of achieving monetary control. It is a debate that should come to a head over the next couple of months, once the Government has released—probably by the middle of February—its promised consultative paper on possible ways of improving the techniques of monetary control.

Why, though, does the present system need improving? Jokes about competition and credit control (and its subsequent modifications) fall



to control credit, and finally stirring banking competition into the box. To make the fact of the matter that the system was never designed for the precision of monetary control is now

overshadowed by the need for a more

flexible system of monetary control.

Mr Lawson might have added that, even in the appropriate economic environment, a monetary control system will only work as well as those in charge allow it to. One criticism

of the "corset" has been rendered obsolete as a method of control by last October's abolition of exchange controls.

When looking for an improved system of monetary control, it is vital, as Nigel

Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, reminded us in a

City speech last Friday, to

remember that the monetary

control mechanism cannot in

itself provide a magic solution for

restraining monetary

growth.

sible, capable of being monitored with ease and immediacy, and unlikely to impede banking competition or lead to the credit creation process either being driven out of the banking system or offshore.

The increasingly mooted answer, though still not regarded with obvious keenness in some official circles, is some form of monetary base system. The key element in this system is cash, or more precisely, the banks' deposits with the central bank and their own holdings of notes and coin. This becomes what is known as the monetary base and is, in the view of many advocates of reform, what the authorities should seek to control.

Control is supposed to flow in such a system, first through the banks' being required to maintain a set ratio between their total (eligible) assets and their individual cash bases and, secondly, through the central bank taking appropriate action exactly to sustain the monetary base not to mention differences of opinion on the appropriate degree of rigidity for such a system, the role of the central bank as lender of last resort and, indeed, even whether or not the monetary base should be a published monetary target.

If we do emerge with some workable proposition for a monetary base system, however, the remaining question will then be the determination of the authorities to make it work. Those who hold hardest to the view that control of the quantity of money in the economy is all important, quite logically insist that the authorities cannot also try to determine the price of money.

Whether the authorities are in fact ready to cede that control entirely remains to be seen, just as it remains to be seen how far banking and financial market operators will be prepared to support change once the debate hot up.

There is also a case for having more than one measure of money. For one of the things that has become apparent during the years of sterling M3 targeting, and which is now known as Goodhart's Law (after the Bank's chief adviser on monetary policy), is that once you choose a single target, traditional relationships tend to break down and the target ceases to become a useful measure.

Among the more favoured measures advocated by monetary economists are those that include private sector holdings of Treasury bills (which can easily be converted into bank balance sheet assets) to keep sterling M3—resident sterling deposits at the banks plus notes and coins held by the private sector—within its leading measure.

But there is certainly a case for the introduction of exchange controls, for considering other definitions, such as the straight M3 measure which includes resident deposits in foreign currency.

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There is also a case for having more than one measure of money. For one of the things that has

## ntro MANAGEMENT

## Creating the climate for improved productivity

The gist of the argument presented by the Confederation of British Industry in its discussion document published today is that any solution to unemployment depends on an improvement in international competitiveness. But the argument is circular; international competitiveness depends on higher productivity, which in turn depends on more investment and improved efficiency; and that this, to complete the depressing treadmill, depends on the ability to sell finished goods in an international marketplace.

What is refreshing is that the employers see a way of breaking into the circle, and that they accept responsibility for taking the initiative. The proposed entry point is at the return on investment stage, by way of better efficiency.

The prime responsibility for improved productivity, the employers argue, lies with management at all levels; and in most cases improvement depends less on making people work harder than on encouraging them to work more effectively.

Unfortunately the managers who organize production-engineers, industrial technologists, production managers and the like, do not enjoy a particularly high status in Britain. They are on average less well-qualified, usually enjoy less authority, and are less well paid than their counterparts in Europe.

"It would not be surprising if this combination of factors meant that production management attracted fewer able recruits in Britain than in say France or West Germany. If this is a fairly general weakness in British manufacturing industry, it is a weakness senior management can and should correct," says the discussion paper.

Comparisons of productivity with European "competitors"

## PRODUCTIVITY, OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	Average annual percentage change 1955-77		
	Output	Employment	per hour
Japan	+7.89	+10.00 <sup>(1)</sup>	+3.98
Netherlands	+5.57	+5.25	-0.13
France	+5.44	+5.52	+0.77
Italy	+5.33 <sup>(2)</sup>	+6.27	+2.52 <sup>(3)</sup> (4)
West Germany	+5.10	+5.38	+0.74
Belgium	+4.77 <sup>(5)</sup>	+4.80	-0.09
USA	+3.70	+3.30	+0.74
United Kingdom	+2.90	+2.23	-0.44

(1) Trend: 1960-77.

(2) Break in series. Figures for 1977 not strictly comparable with those of earlier years.

(3) 1955-76.

(4) Includes gas, electricity and water.

(5) Output per person employed.

Source: CBI

Price Waterhouse, and published by Butterworths, this survey covers, in tabular form, the accounting practices of countries throughout the world, from Argentina to Zimbabwe Rhodesia. The introductory notes are printed in five languages: English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Price for the soft-back edition: £9.

Noble and Others v David Gold & Sons (Holdings) Ltd: Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by employers claiming that three women who did light work in a warehouse did not suffer unfair dismissal and sex discrimination when they were dismissed though male colleagues who did heavier work were not.

Gas prices: forecast by Mr David Howell, Energy Secretary, that prices will rise by 10 per cent in real terms this year, and by a commensurate amount in the two following years.

International survey—accounting principles and reporting practices: prepared by accountants Price Waterhouse, and published by Butterworths, this survey covers, in tabular form, the accounting practices of countries throughout the world, from Argentina to Zimbabwe Rhodesia. The introductory notes are printed in five languages: English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Price for the soft-back edition: £9.

International employee benefits: a three-day conference, organized by IBIS, is to be held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, from January 30 to February 1. Topics covered include compensation design of international benefit programmes, voluntary benefits, and insurance. Cost: £225, excluding accommodation. Inquiries to Vincent Simone, Orchard House, 7 Little Austin's Road, Farnham, Surrey (tel 0252 726416).

Patricia Tisdall

on this subject.

There already exists legislation to enable the mining companies to explore for and win minerals, mainly the Mines (Working Facilities and Supply) Act 1966, although the Act is seldom used.

The CBI have appointed a working party, of which the CLA is a member, to examine the Act in detail and then recommend to the Government appropriate amendments to the Act and procedures under it.

Owners trust that these

problems, connected with a national need, can be successfully resolved without resort to an act of nationalization which would be both extremely controversial and very hard fought.

Yours faithfully,

F. G. HOLLAND,

Land Use Consultant,

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January 17.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## US has its second week of record trading

Wall Street's brokers and back office staff have been working over the weekend to clear up the backlog of paper work which followed the second week in a row of record trading.

Though volume on Friday dipped to 47.2 million shares—the quietest for some days—it was still enough to push the week's business to a highest ever 274.4 million shares.

The smaller American Stock Exchange was also in boom, and its business week with 63.4 million shares traded. This broke its June, 1978, record of 45.3 million.

The activity and parallel rise in prices has been caused by cash-rich institutional investors pouring money into stocks for the first time in months. But while most analysts expect the firm trend to be maintained they feel a sustained upswing

## ADVERTISEMENT

TENDERS MUST BE LODGED NOT LATER THAN 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 30 JANUARY 1980 OR NOT LATER THAN 3.30 P.M. ON TUESDAY, 28 JANUARY 1980 OR ANY OF THE THREE DAYS THEREAFTER. TENDERS MUST BE IN SEALED ENVELOPES MARKED "TREASURY TENDER".

## ISSUE BY TENDER OF £1,000,000,000

12½ per cent

TREASURY STOCK

2003-2005

MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £91.50 PER CENT

## PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :

Deposit with tender £25.00 per cent  
On Friday, 10th February, 1980 £45.00 per cent  
On Friday, 14th March, 1980 Balance of purchase money

## INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON 21st MAY AND 21st NOVEMBER

This Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trust Investments Act, 1961, and the Stock Exchange for the Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorized to receive tenders for the Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

The principal of and interest on the Stock will be a charge on the National Debt Fund with recourse to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on 21st May and 21st November.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on 21st May and 21st November to the right to redeem the Stock.

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## MARKET REPORTS

## Grain sales help to dispel the gloom

New York, Jan 18.—The stock market ended mixed after a day of narrow moves.

Declining issues outnumbered the advances by about 630 to about 585.

The United States ban on grain sales to the Soviet Union and the American dockers' embargo on loading Soviet vessels even of corn sold under the five-year deal continued to dominate the affairs of the dry cargo market last week. The gloom caused by these problems was, however, relieved to some extent by news of sizable grain sales to other countries which brought an air of optimism about the future and hopes of some recovery in rate levels.

Charterers were still making endeavours to keep rates down until the overall picture becomes clearer. However, announcements and many rumours of the new grain sales made the going hard for them.

As to the question mark over the dockers, this remains an area of uncertainty. Efforts were being made to persuade them to load over three million tonnes of grain which Russia bought under the five-year deal, but this was to little avail.

## Freight report

Dockers on the Pacific coast were reportedly working normally.

Some 60 vessels of third flags are due in American ports to load grain in the next few weeks. Several Russian and third flag vessels are already waiting and at least one ship has been diverted to Argentina, a country not supporting the United States ban. There were also indications that some other ships were being switched to alternative trades, but there were no further reports of Russia trying to hand back tonnage already chartered.

On the grain buying front, rumours abounded that China had purchased a very substantial amount, suggested to be some 11 million tonnes. This in fact turned out to be 2 million tonnes, as confirmed mid-week by the United States Secretary of Agriculture. Of this total, 500,000 tonnes is due to come from the Pacific coast.

Some time after the Secretary's confirmation, new rumours circulated that up to 8 million tonnes had been sold to China. Additionally, Mexico was reported to have bought 4.5 million tonnes and Taiwan 1.2 million tonnes.

Whatever the real position in regard to these sales, talk about them boosted the market morale as most of these deals involved early shipment. As far as the transatlantic grain picture last week rates stabilized at around \$14.50 for large tonnage from the Gulf to the port.

China was active taking tonnage particularly from the United States Pacific coast at an average rate of \$31. It also showed interest in Gulf and River Plate movements. During the week, bearing in mind India's bad harvest, a question mark arose over this country's future grain needs.

In contrast the tanker market suffered a sluggish week, with poor rates and low volumes of inquiry and fixing. The Mediterranean, which saw an active period earlier this month, had to contend with softening rate levels and an increasing volume of available tonnage.

David Robinson

More share prices  
Commercial & Industrial  
Arlen Electrical Ltd  
Investment Trusts  
Scottish Mortgage and Trust  
Ltd

## Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank ..... 17%  
Barclays Bank ..... 17%  
BCCI Bank ..... 17%  
Consolidated Ctds ..... 17%  
C. Hoare & Co. ..... 17%  
Lloyds Bank ..... 17%  
London Mercantile ..... 17%  
Midland Bank ..... 17%  
Nat Westminster ..... 17%  
RBS ..... 17%  
TSB ..... 17%  
Williams and Glyn's ..... 17%  
\* 7 day deposit on sum of  
\$10,000 and under 15% up  
to \$25,000 15% over  
\$25,000 15% over

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited  
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone: 01-638 8857  
The Over-the-Counter Market

Price Change  
Offer Price  
Gross Divid. % P/E  
Friday week

4,220 Airsprung Group ..... 73 -1 6.7 9.2 \*4.3  
1,000 Armitage & Rhodes ..... 40 +2 3.8 9.5 \*2.6  
225 +3 1.8 6.1 \*6.6  
6,874 Barlow, Hill ..... 93 -5.0 5.4 10.2  
6,420 Deborah Ord ..... 350 -3 17.5 5.0 \*5.7  
700 Deborah 17% CULS ..... 92 -7.8 8.6 \*5.7  
3,449 Frank Hornall ..... 108 -2 12.8 11.9 \*6.4  
15,602 Frederick Parker ..... 105 -3 16.5 15.7 \*5.7  
2,236 George Blair ..... 60 -5.2 8.7 \*2.5  
1,500 Jackson Group ..... 116 -1 7.2 6.2 10.2  
16,010 James Burrough ..... 250 -313 12.5 \*6.0  
2,550 Robert Jenkins ..... 223 -14 14.3 6.4 \*5.8  
3,431 Torday Limited ..... 23 +3 0.8 3.7 \*4.4  
4,915 Twinlock Ord ..... 76 -120 16.0 \*5.7  
2,075 Twinlock 12% ULS ..... 56 -2.6 4.6 11.9  
7,213 Unilock Holdings ..... 81 -4.4 5.4 5.4  
10,233 Walter Alexander ..... 185 -1 11.5 6.2 7.2

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60 -5.2 8.7 \*2.5  
116 -1 7.2 6.2 10.2  
250 -313 12.5 \*6.0  
223 -14 14.3 6.4 \*5.8  
23 +3 0.8 3.7 \*4.4  
76 -120 16.0 \*5.7  
56 -2.6 4.6 11.9  
81 -4.4 5.4 5.4  
185 -1 11.5 6.2 7.2

73 -1 6.7 9.2 \*4.3  
40 +2 3.8 9.5 \*2.6  
225 +3 1.8 6.1 \*6.6  
93 -5.0 5.4 10.2  
350 -3 17.5 5.0 \*5.7  
92 -7.8 8.6 \*5.7  
108 -2 12.8 11.9 \*6.4  
105 -3 16.5 15.7 \*5.7  
60 -5.2 8.7 \*2.5  
116 -1 7.2 6.2 10.2  
250 -313 12.5 \*6.0  
223 -14 14.3 6.4 \*5.8  
23 +3 0.8 3.7 \*4.4  
76 -120 16.0 \*5.7  
56 -2.6 4.6 11.9  
81 -4.4 5.4 5.4  
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73 -1 6.7 9.2 \*4.3  
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60 -5.2 8.7 \*2.5  
116 -1 7.2 6.2 10.2  
250 -313 12.5 \*6.0  
223 -14 14.3 6.4 \*5.8  
23 +3 0.8 3.7 \*4.4

## Stock Exchange Prices

## Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 14. Dealings End, Jan 25. 5 Contango Day, Jan 28. Settlement Day, Feb 4

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Stock Quotations	Price	Chg.	Int.	Gross Div.	Div.	Capitalization	Price	Chg.	Int.	Gross Div.	Div.	Capitalization	Price	Chg.	Int.	Gross Div.	Div.	Capitalization	Price	Chg.	Int.	Gross Div.	Div.	Capitalization
Stocks	Friday week price	Yield				Company	Price	Chg.	Int.	Gross Div.	Div.	Company	Price	Chg.	Int.	Gross Div.	Div.	Company	Price	Chg.	Int.	Gross Div.	Div.	Company
<b>BRITISH FUNDS</b>																								
100000 Trees Ctrt 1980 10000 9872 -1 9.076 16.165						1,070,000 Cumis Es Cr	5949	-	37.8	8.2		38.000 Laird Grp Ltd	51	-1	4.8	9.8	8.4	8.700,000 Rayco Grp	481	-1	4.3	9.8	7.3	311,700 GRS
110000 Trees Btr 1980 265 -1 9.082 16.161						18,000 Lake & Eddi	116	-1	5.0	9.8		1,070,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.8	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
20000 Trees Btr 1980 265 -1 9.082 16.161						1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
40000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
60000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
80000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
100000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
120000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
140000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
160000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
180000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
200000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
220000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
240000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
260000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
280000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
300000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
320000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
340000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
360000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
380000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
400000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
420000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
440000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
460000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
480000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
500000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	1,000,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8	7.3	111,200 GRS
520000 Fund 978-80 9870 -1 3.436 15.728						1,120,000 Rabsa Ltd	242	-1	3.2	9.8		1,000,000 Rayco Grp	51	-1	3.									

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